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[SIXPENCE.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY IN CHINA.



HE Parliament on Tuesday evening registered its vote of thanks to the officers and men of the army and navy, who, under their respective distinguished chiefs, achieved the successful termination of the Chinese war. This very proper and most important vote was proposed in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington, and in the Commons by Lord Stanley—received the unanimous sanction of the Legislature—and has since been heartily and emphatically echoed by the press. We take our part with pleasure in what we consider the duty of claiming to participate in the gratitude which the country has felt itself bound honourably to record—and we the more rejoice to know that the fine outburst of public approval, which will reward the generous spirits of our gallant soldiers and sailors, is poured out from the depths of the nation's noble heart—without one touch of the contamination of party—without one base or unholy drawback of malice or of envy—without one spark of reluctance or regret—but rather with a fond, bounding, and honest enthusiasm—the pure and beautiful abandon of genuine thankfulness which must speak out its warmth, soul, and feeling—spurning all depreciation, and admitting of no rebuff. This is the true English spirit which makes nationality eloquent, and strikes party dumb!

We should hold ourselves culpable if we did not put forward this pleasing and exhilarating theme of a country's thanks to its generals and defenders as a very prominent feature to regard in the week's brief history. We are proud of it on all hands. It tells truth, rewards honour, stimulates ambition, and rolls the glorious and sparkling river of emulation, flooding into bosoms which it is sure to fertilize and enrich with noble thoughts. Nor do we despise the occasion which has called forth this proper manifestation of public feeling. The Chinese war was not a war of mighty prowess, it was not a war of trophy, vanity, and pride, but it was a great war for mankind. It opened the eyes of millions of human beings who were buried in the dark recesses of idolatry, and unfurled the wings of commerce in regions where they had hitherto been kept both chained and clipped. It brought with it none of the ordinary glories of a shining warfare, but it exhibited some of the finer influences of humanity and Christianity. We did not charge our brave fellows up to the knees in blood, but while conquest crowned their perils, and victory escorted them upon their way with facile step, we watched them enduring and forbearing—recording the great lesson which lends lustre to all triumphs, and enshrining the principles of virtue and brotherhood within the very temple of discord itself. It would seem from the disclosures made to the public from Parliament that the Chinese could hardly be brought to consider us as enemies, so humane were we to our captives, and so gentle in our administration of the natural obligations of mankind. This fact bears a plume for our gallant services which they may well be proud to wear.

In a commercial sense, the Chinese war has been a most important one. It has, as it were, unlocked a gate of treasure, and taught reserve and prejudice to succumb to the mighty spirit of trade. It has drawn new and wonderful resources from the very heart of bigotry and wilfulness, and opened up fresh streams of national intercourse and civilisation. It has given a natural and healthy impetus to depressed commerce at home—it has spread a wonder at our prosperity abroad; but most and last of all, it has shed the holy and glorious gleam of Christianity upon an almost pagan world. A new worship may yet spring up and flourish over the old idolatry, and England may have the solemn honour of teaching Chinese superstition to break its fetters, and bow down in humility to the religion of CHRIST.

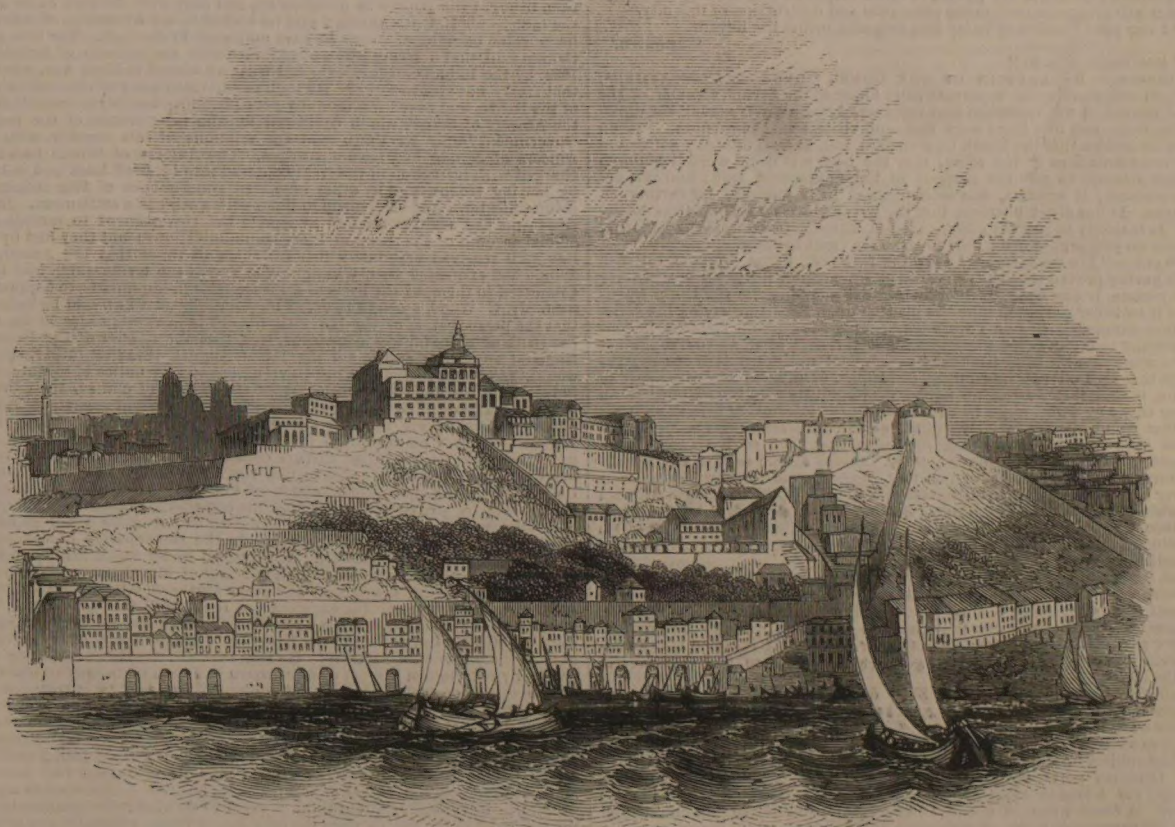
In all senses, therefore, but that of abstract military glory, the results of the Chinese war afford a subject of congratulation, and the vote of thanks to those who achieved them is worthy of Parliament and the country. We were proud to find the subject mooted in the House of Peers by the Duke of Wellington. He is "the very fittest man of all the realm" to give countenance and

dignity to so important an expression of public gratitude. His testimony in their favour is treasure to the two services that have worked out our renown; and, although we do not go the length of Lord Brougham in declaring that the good word of the Waterloo warrior should be prized higher than the praise of a British Parliament, yet we cheerfully concede that the deliberate approval of Wellington does indeed invest that praise with an authority and value of which those who are happy enough to receive it may most justly be proud. In proposing the vote of thanks his grace dwelt with the precision of an interested soldier upon the whole project and fulfilment of the campaign, and proved the carefulness of his possession of facts, and the instinct capacity of his nature to measure and appreciate the most minute exigencies of war. Of course the voice of the old general carried all before it, and the vote was passed with a cordiality worthy of the tribute it was intended to pay.

In the House of Commons the same subject was eloquently treated by Lord Stanley, and met in an honest and generous spirit by Lord Palmerston. There was much good taste and judgment in the latter nobleman's testimony to the most gratifying and beautiful point for contemplation in all the successes of our troops—their moderation—their forbearance—their humanity. "The generals were moderate in the midst of success, and, while in the command of troops flushed with victory, they restrained them from those acts of violence which too often disgrace the annals of warfare. That is a point which ought to be borne in mind by the house when considering the vote of thanks now before them, for there is another and important consideration connected with that view of the case—

namely, that it was the humanity and forbearance on the part of our troops towards the people of China which essentially contributed to the success of our military operations. (Hear, hear.) That conduct excited in the minds of the people of that country a friendly feeling towards us, and we know that the Chinese troops expressed the utmost astonishment at the forbearance of our troops. They had been accustomed to give no quarter to their captives, but to practise the utmost barbarity upon all whom they vanquished, and they were surprised that England should take so much pains, expose themselves to danger and death, and expend so much treasure, all for the purpose of inflicting wounds upon the Chinese, which afterwards they took so much trouble to cure. (Hear, hear.) That is an illustration both of the character of the Chinese themselves, and of the contrast afforded by the conduct of our troops. I remember Mr. Canning ridiculing the idea of sending out sixteen thousand bayoneted philosophers; but we have now seen a smaller body of men, philosophers of the same kind, who, instead of exhibiting that ferocity usually displayed by men with arms in their hands, have, by the force of their example, taught their enemy a lesson of humanity towards the conquered. (Cheers.)"

We must not close this article without joining in the general commendation which has everywhere been bestowed upon Sir Henry Pottinger. The circumstance of his fulfilling a diplomatic rather than a military position excluded him technically from the parliamentary votes of thanks; but all parties alike paid their tribute to his wisdom, bravery, and discretion, and his status in public opinion is now placed upon one of the fairest pinnacles of fame.



VIEW OF OPORTO

INSURRECTION AT OPORTO.

The long-pending conflict beyond the Ministers and the nation has at length assumed an aspect of a more serious nature than was anticipated. The Government, having calculated beyond its strength, has again found itself at fault, and this ill-fated country seems doomed to be the victim of anarchy and insurrection. On the 4th inst. the steamer Porto, from Oporto, arrived with the news that the whole of that city was in a state bordering upon rebellion.

It appears that immediately after the publication of the lists of the assessments of the *Decima Industrial* (Income-tax), a universal feeling of disgust and determination to disobey took possession of

all parties, owing to the arbitrary, unfair, and unequal manner in which this new impost had been levied. The lists were torn down, and the inhabitants publicly expressed their intention of resisting claims made upon them which they were unable to bear. The authorities, actuated by fear, threw all the odium upon the Government, and a conference having been held betwixt the civic chambers and the governor of the place, the following proclamation was issued—

"Inhabitants of Oporto,
"For some days past this heroic and ever loyal city has given a most evident proof of the proneness of man to err, when led away

by the impulse of hasty impressions, in which reflection has been allowed to take no part. The publication of the lists of the assessment of the decima and annexed taxes, which the law demands should be made in order that every person so assessed become acquainted with the amount for the purpose of petitioning the committee in the event of overcharge, has been erroneously reputed by many of the citizens as the publication of an irrevocable sentence. It is not for me to decide upon the justice of the reclamation of any one. But it is a duty incumbent upon me as a magistrate to make known to all interested, that every other proceeding contrary to petitioning the committee is illegal and disorderly. These means of redress, which the law amply provides for, have not been had recourse to. No one has, therefore, ground to complain of injustice done to him, and therefore all public clamour can only be considered premature, and as emanating from the insidious movements of the enemies of the constitutional charter. Citizens and countrymen, let peace once more be your guide; the lists have been recalled, and will be submitted to the reconsideration of the respective committees, and every irregularity and error will be amended where found. The Government, by yesterday's post, has been made acquainted with the dissatisfaction which has been manifested. Let order and respect to the laws conduct you to the paths those laws have established; without which society could not exist.

"ANTONIO LUIS ABRERO, Governor." This proclamation was taken down and torn to pieces in the Praça of Don Pedro, amidst loud cries of "Long live the Queen and Charter, and down with the taxes!" At five in the evening a troop of cavalry arrived in the square, and formed up in line in readiness to charge upon the people. The scene which followed can scarcely be described; with the rapidity of lightning the whole mass fell upon the military, dismounted them, and scattered them from the square, thousands of voices vociferating, "Long live our Queen!" "Down with the Ministry!" "No taxation!" "Down with the thieves who are plundering us!" Shortly after a body of municipal infantry came into the square, the commander of which, upon seeing the attitude taken by the populace, very prudently returned to the barracks.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of the steamer leaving, from the multitudes which were congregating from all quarters, a repetition of these disgraceful scenes was to be expected. It is, moreover, to be feared that Lisbon, catching the infection, will also be the theatre of some similar commotion, for all acts of the renowned city are generally followed up here by others of a like nature, invincible Oporto leading the way.

Such a state of things is deeply to be lamented, for it can only retard the restoration of the country to anything like prosperity. The distress of the Douro wine district is beyond everything great, and must finally compel the Government to cede to the views of England; and it is admitted by all that their unwise, not to say stupid, refusal regarding the tariff has brought upon them a universal feeling of odium.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris papers of Monday announced that the French Government had just received the subjoined telegraphic communication from Madrid, which announces the adjustment of the differences between the two Governments:—

"Madrid, Feb. 11. 'The official disavowal was inserted in the *Gazette* of the 10th, in formal terms. It is only this morning I have received the answer to my note; it appears to me satisfactory.'

A telegraphic despatch, dated Perpignan, the 10th of February, had also reached the French Government. It was as follows:—

"The Regent has permitted Barcelona not to pay what remained due on the war contributions. The journals of the 8th contain the letter of General Seoane to the Municipality and Chamber of Commerce, announcing the above. The editor of the *Papagayo* has been restored to liberty."

General Seoane has addressed to the Minister of War the following despatch:—

"In my despatch of the 18th inst. I gave your Excellency a slight idea of the state of irritation and license into which a great part of the inhabitants of this city had been plunged, in consequence of the seditious articles published in the journals, and the bad advice of individuals who had devoted themselves to the task of keeping up the excitement in the public mind. The soldiers of the garrison have been insulted, but their forbearance and good discipline have prevented any serious collision. In the night of yesterday things assumed a more serious and alarming aspect. Groups assembled at different points of the city, and insulted and pursued some officers who were passing, and who, after defending themselves as long as they could against superior numbers, at length were compelled to seek safety in the houses near. A patrol which was passing met also with great insult from the mob, and were followed and pelted with stones for some distance, several stones being at the same time hurled on them from the balconies of the houses. The arrival of the Governor-General of the city, with a strong reinforcement, succeeded at length in dispersing them. Your Excellency will be able to judge from this sketch of affairs of the excited state of the city, and that the means hitherto adopted have been powerless in subduing the spirit of insurrection which prevails amongst the population. I shall, therefore, be under the necessity of adopting those other more stringent measures which are in my power, in order to put an end to a state of things which will otherwise tend to the utter ruin and destruction of this city.

"I beg your Excellency to lay this despatch before the Regent. (Signed) 'SEOANE. Barcelona, Jan. 30.'"

GREECE.—BANKRUPTCY OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.—ATHENS, Jan. 21.—Soon after the departure from hence of the French steamer of the 10th instant, it was remarked that there was great activity among the diplomatic body, and that there were frequent visits and conferences. It soon became known that the Greek Government had, at last, officially notified to the representatives of the allies, that the hour was come when it could no longer attempt to pay the interest of the guaranteed loan; and this announcement, it appears, was accompanied by a demand for further advances. It has also transpired that the Greek Government, in thus notifying its inability to pay the allies, does not attempt to conceal the fact, that it sees no prospect of being able to do so for years to come.

SPAIN.—"We are assured," says the *National*, "that England, satisfied with having proved that she can cause us embarrassment in Spain whenever she pleases, is now desirous of proving that she can calm the storm whenever it suits her purpose. She has insisted upon Exparto giving the satisfaction demanded by our government. This satisfaction consists in contradicting in the *Madrid Gazette* the official report of M. Gutierrez against our consul. At the same time the English Cabinet has apprised our government that M. Lesseps's position at Barcelona, or even in any other part of Spain, is such that he can no longer communicate with the authorities on those terms by which alone he could protect the interests of French subjects in that country. As soon, therefore, as the satisfaction given to France shall have re-established a good understanding between the two governments, the Regent will demand that M. Lesseps should receive another appointment; and England pretends that, between two friendly powers, it is never refused to remove an ambassador who has displeased the government to which he has been accredited. By these means all would be arranged. France would have obtained satisfaction for the mendacious report of M. Gutierrez, and Spain on her side would receive an assurance that M. Lesseps should be recalled."

At Barcelona the journals continue to remain under interdiction, and their editors are threatened with death if they resume the pen. It was attempted to put down the *Diario*, but on the representation that the publication of commercial intelligence was indispensable to the interests of the city, the paper was allowed to publish until further orders. It is stated that a conspiracy had been discovered in the garrison of Montjuich, and that several of the officers had been arrested.

All alarm respecting the probability of a rupture between France and Spain had ceased upon the Bourse, and the prices of the *rentes* and foreign funds were all upon the advance.

LEVANT MAIL.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—The old dispute with Austria on the subject of the right of its steamers to run as passenger boats between the Ottoman ports, after having produced much angry discussion, has caused the Austrian embassy to break off diplomatic intercourse with the Porte. A courier was in consequence sent off with despatches for Vienna. The suspension of relations continued till the 23rd, when the matter was *pro tempore* arranged.

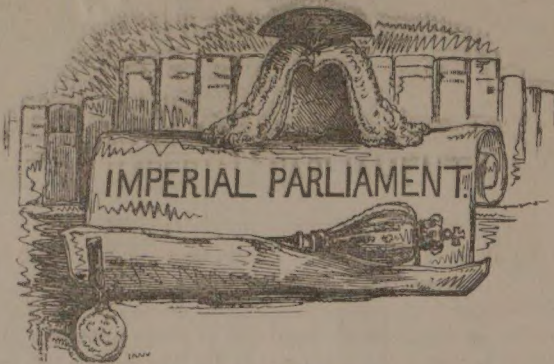
M. Boutenief has become very active in his endeavours to push the Porte into a decision regarding Serbia. It is well known that the pretensions of Russia are that the new order of things has occurred in Serbia contrary to the terms of existing treaties, and demands that the Porte should rectify the errors committed. The Porte replies that her conduct is fully sanctioned by those treaties, and that nothing exists to require correction. In the meantime the Sultan will probably not give his answer to the autograph letter of the Emperor until all the differences on the subject are cleared up. It is said that Russia is fully determined to carry her point if she can; everybody is aware with what address her measures are generally directed, so that unless the Porte be well supported by her western friends it may yet go hard with her in this case.

By last accounts Syria was tranquil. We ought soon to hear of the nomination of the Maronite and Druse chiefs.

Last night a grand ball was given by Sir Stratford and Lady Canning; it went off with great *éclat*, most of the high pachas and personages in power were present, and appeared to enjoy the scene amazingly.

JANUARY 29.—Matters appear to be assuming a new complication in Syria. The chiefs of Lebanon have been named; but before Emir Haider accepted the nomination of prince over his co-religionists, the Maronites, it is said that he demanded not only that the Druses should be compelled to make good the amount of property pillaged and destroyed by them, but that the villages where the robbery occurred, although inhabited by a mixed population of Maronites and Druses, should be confided to his sole administration. Emir Reslan, on the other hand, at the same time selected as governor over his co-religionists, the Druses, put forward his pretensions; but it was judged in so exaggerated a form, that they were not accorded, and he threw up his commission. Esaad Pacha, who is a tight hand, and was irritated at the Emir's cavalier conduct, had him therefore seized and incarcerated, a fact which, it is feared, will have a very bad effect among the Druses. The Pacha then, under the plea that the districts of Djebail and Behani (for a long time past included in the government of Mount Lebanon) formerly belonged to the Sanjak of Tripoli, has taken possession of them, though the inhabitants are Maronites; and letters from Beyrout state that in consequence of these circumstances there is a rising spirit of discontent in the mountains, which may burst forth into open insurrection at any moment.

Captain Williams, accompanied by Mr. Redhouse, his talented interpreter, set out from this place, on the 27th, for Trebisonde. The story that had been got up, that the Stromboli would take up the mission, was altogether a mistake. It was not recollected that she, as a British man-of-war, could not go into the Russian lake, the Black Sea, from which we voluntarily excluded ourselves by the unaccountable treaty of July 13, 1841. None but Russian ships-of-war can go through, and, to prove that they can, we are shortly to see the passage up of five steam-frigates, built or building in England for the Autocrat.



HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock. In answer to a question from Lord Clarendon, the Earl of Ripon said it was the intention of the Government to introduce into the other house of Parliament a bill for regulating the erection of public buildings in London.—The Duke of Wellington laid upon the table papers respecting the war in Afghanistan, and postponed the motion for a vote of thanks upon the subject to the army from Thursday until Monday next.—Lord Brougham, on this intimation, postponed, from Monday next till Thursday se'night, his motion respecting the London corporation.—Lord CAMPBELL then moved for a select committee to inquire into the state of the law of libel, and in so doing gave a sketch of its origin in early times, but, not having undergone alterations suited to the changes in society, the law of libel of the present day was much more adapted to the times in which it originated. It was a singular feature in the existing law that the most infamous libellers—those who traded in libel and made fortunes by receiving money to refrain from attacking respectable people—were precisely the persons who carried on their infamous publications with impunity.—Lord BROUGHAM seconded the motion, and said that some alteration of the law of libel was requisite, for the purpose of putting an end to the impunity of those most scandalous of all libellers referred to by his noble and learned friend, of putting a stop to those infamous persons who abused the liberty of the press, as pirates abused the highway of the seas—who perpetrated cruelties in furtherance of the most sordid traffic upon the terrors of man and womanhood, and could only be viewed with abhorrence and disgust for their infamous and detestable practices.—The Lord Chancellor would not object to the bill, and would not therefore discuss the subject until he could do so with greater advantage, when the committee should have closed its labours.—Lord DENHAM, in supporting the motion, said that in many instances truth ought to be considered libellous, for the greatest pain might be inflicted in domestic life by the publication even of the truth. It would therefore be very difficult to define the nature of libel, and it would require much consideration.—After a few words from Lord Cottenham the motion was agreed to.—Lord Langdale moved the second reading of the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Bill, which was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house met at four o'clock.—A number of petitions, on various subjects, were presented by several hon. members.—In answer to a question from Mr. Smith O'Brien with regard to the vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, Sir R. PEEL said he held the papers to which the hon. gentleman referred in his hand, and meant in a few minutes to present them to the house. From their length, and the probability that the debate on the motion of which the noble lord the member for Sunderland had given notice would occupy some time, he expected to be asked to postpone his motion for the vote of thanks, and he now intended to anticipate such a request by naming Monday instead of Friday for his motion. The right hon. baronet then brought the papers in question up, and they were ordered to lie upon the table.—Sir E. COLEBROOKE said he wished to ask a question of the right honourable baronet, of which he gave notice on Friday last. The hon. gentleman said that a treaty was entered into with the Ameers of Scinde, in 1839, by the Indian Government; and what he wished to know was, whether that treaty was still in force? He then enumerated some of the stipulations of the treaty, and asked whether any act of hostility had been committed by the Ameers of Scinde which could call for the interference of the Indian Government?—Sir R. PEEL said the relations of this country with the Ameers of Scinde had been disturbed. The Ameers of Scinde had been charged with infraction of the treaty entered into by Lord Auckland in 1839, by levying troops, and by other acts. In consequence of this infraction communications had been made to them with a view to a settlement. Sufficient time had not yet elapsed to enable the Government to receive any official account of the result of those communications; but they had by the last mail received accounts which led them to think that the Ameers of Scinde had expressed their willingness to accept the terms which had been submitted to them, as the basis of a future treaty.—In answer to a question from Mr. C. Wood, on the subject of banking, Sir R. PEEL said he believed that the present state of the law with respect to banking, so far at least as the Bank of England was concerned, was, that the charter of the Bank of England would not expire till the 1st of August, 1844; or rather, that it would then be competent for the Government to give notice of an intention to introduce a change in the charter of the Bank; of course, therefore, it would be impossible to touch that question in the present session of Parliament. He was aware that the Government might now give notice of an intention to effect an alteration in the law relating to private banks and joint-stock banks; but, upon mature consideration, her Majesty's Government did not think it advisable to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject during the present session of Parliament.—In reply to a complaint made by Mr. Bernal concerning the imperfect transmission of letters from the West Indies, Mr. S. HERBERT said he was quite ready to admit that there had been great irregularity in the transmission of the mails through the West India packets. The system under which they were now carried out would, however, expire on the first of March next; and the Admiralty would, in the meantime, take every means of effecting an improvement in the system after the expiration of that which now prevailed.—The house then went into committee on the subject of the forged Exchequer bills, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to announce the views of Government respecting them. He said that the objections which he had originally entertained against compensation had been materially diminished by the report of the commissioners appointed last year to investigate the case. They had divided the bill-holders into four classes; the first comprising the great bulk of the claimants; who had become possessors of the bills in the common course of business, and without blame. The amount claimed by these was £187,000, and this amount it seemed fitting that the public should make good. The second and third classes had become holders under circumstances of less caution, but not circumstances under which the Government would think it right to withhold the compensation. With respect to the fourth class the case was different; Rapallo and Solari, unaided, could never have effected their frauds upon this great scale. They had placed bills to the amount of many hundreds of thousands of pounds in the hands of Morgan, and as much more in the hands of Mariner. The amount was in itself a circumstance of suspicion: still more suspicious was it that they would not permit the sale of any one of those bills. The general result would be, that of the £377,000 found in circulation, the public might properly be called on to make good an amount of £262,000. He had, of course, been unwilling to throw such a burden on the country; but he did feel, though this was not a case where any strict legal right existed, that it was one in which the circumstances were peculiar—the person who committed the forgery having been then high in a Government office, and intrusted by Government itself with the paper, the seal, and all the other materials and facilities which had enabled him to effect the deception.—Mr. WILLIAMS complained that the commissioners had taken the evidence in an imperfect and unsatisfactory way; and he thought that want of due caution was imputable to more of the parties than the one class whom the Government now proposed to exclude from the compensation.—Colonel SIBTHORP thought the loss ought to fall upon Lord Montague, and

recommended an address to the crown for removing him from his situation.—Mr. HUMS wished to know whether Government had not obtained some information from Rapallo which had not been communicated, but which pointed at other parties as having shared with Beaumont Smith, or contributed to the loss by their connivance or negligence?—Mr. ROXBURGH inquired whether great part of the loss had not been incurred during a six months' absence of the Comptroller; and referred to the words of the Act of Parliament regulating his duties, which authorizes only such absence as is occasional and necessary.—Mr. JAMES begged to know if precautions had been taken to prevent future losses?—Mr. GOULBURN did not know at what points of time the losses had taken place, nor what had been the periods of the Comptroller's absence. An Act of Parliament had passed to guard against such losses in future.—Sir J. DUKE suggested that official persons, like Beaumont Smith, ought not to be permitted by Government to connect themselves with city transactions at all.—Mr. F. BARING vindicated Lord Montague from the imputation of negligent absence. He approved the principle on which Mr. Goulburn had acted, and the line he had drawn between those who were and those who were not to receive compensation.—After a few words from Mr. Turner and Mr. Escott, Sir T. WILDS argued, that there was no one particular period to which the mischief was referable; the forgeries had taken place from time to time, whenever the exigencies of the conspirators required a supply. He approved the compensation; the public could not have protected themselves by any vigilance. The true test was to treat the bills as if they had been stolen, in which case a holder would only have had to show his own title a fair one. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had drawn the proper line; but even the fourth class, who were now excluded, ought to have an opportunity afforded to them of proving their *bona fides*, if it were capable of proof.—A vote was then taken of Exchequer bills to the amount of £262,000, and the house resumed.—The Medical Charities Bill was read a second time.—Lord HOWICK then moved the following resolution:—"That this house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider so much of her Majesty's speech as refers to that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented." He disclaimed any hostility to the Government in bringing forward this motion, but said that when he found that no remedial measures were about to be proposed by the Government for the present most serious condition of the country, he felt it to be his duty, in concurrence with those friends who usually co-operated with him, to submit the present motion to the house. Unfortunately this duration of the distress of the people was not to be computed by months, but by years. The agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and shipping interests were all suffering under very deep depression, and this depression extended itself from them to all other classes of the community. It was widely extended, and he feared there was no prospect of permanent improvement without the interference of Parliament; and surely it did not appear from the relation of things, on looking round us, that the condition of mankind should be one of permanent evil. Such could never have been the design of the Creator, but yet the duration of the evil had been so lengthened that the conclusion was unavoidable that something was wrong in our social arrangements; for, with all the elements of prosperity about us, how came it that all classes were suffering? The noble lord then canvassed the various causes to which the distress had been attributed—the currency, over speculation, the Poor-law, &c., and contended that the real cause of the distress was a low rate of profit and a low rate of wages produced by immense competition, which competition was produced by the want of an adequate field for the employment of capital and labour. To remedy the evil, it was necessary to throw open additional fields for the industry of the country which was now confined by barriers and restrictions which should be done away with or ameliorated, by which means they would at once extend the demand for labour. Amongst the chief of these barriers he ranked the Corn-law, and argued at great length in support of the benefit which would accrue from the repeal of that and other restrictive duties. He would not enter into the discussion of any details, for the proper time for considering the details would be hereafter; his object at that moment being to come to a resolution that they would investigate the operation of these restrictions, in order to ascertain if their removal would not lead to an increased demand for the employment of the people.—Mr. GLADSTONE said he had little objection to the correctness of the picture of the distress drawn by the noble lord, though in some particulars it might have been a little softened without any offence to truth. He was most decidedly opposed to the motion of the noble lord, for he thought it would be most inconvenient to embark upon such a sea of inquiry without a compass or rudder to steer by. No good could come from agreeing to such a resolution. It would excite alarm and mischief throughout the country, by unsettling everything, and thus aggravate the distress which he was so anxious to remedy. The practical mode of proceeding on the part of the noble lord would have been to have proposed a remedy himself to the house. The fact was, that the real offender amongst the restrictions complained of by the noble lord was the Corn-law; and why not bring forward a motion upon that subject, instead of leaving the house discussing a motion which it was impossible to understand? Indeed the motion did serve one purpose, which scarcely any other motion could serve, that of uniting honourable gentlemen on the Opposition side so far as that on a division they might present to the country a decent appearance of strength and harmony amongst their ranks. They were all agreed in the principles of relaxing restrictions as far as possible, but the whole question was as to the extent to which the country could bear the application of the principle. This was the course pursued by his right hon. friend (Sir R. Peel), but he resolved to carry out the principle so gradually as not to give any violent shock to any particular interest; and in saying this he must also say that he did not think that the measures of last year could have produced any material effect in the depression of agricultural produce. The whole question of these restrictions was one of time and degree, and had been so considered by every Government for the last twenty-five years. No commercial law could be permanent; but that of protection to home agriculture was so, and he was not prepared to abandon it so long as protection was given to any other interest. He did not believe that hostile foreign tariffs could ultimately injure the trade and commerce of this country, but their immediate effect was detrimental; and he would ask if they were to go on without reference to the proceedings of other countries, in the vague hope that we might teach them, when, instead of following our example, they were taking a course precisely the reverse? The right hon. gentleman concluded by resisting the motion as fraught with disaster to every interest in the country.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said that the admissions made by the right hon. gentleman had very considerably narrowed the question. It was said by Sir R. Peel that the tariff was to compensate for the income-tax; and yet the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) asserted that he did not believe the tariff had produced any material effect upon the prices of agricultural produce. The right hon. gentleman then adverted to the article of sugar, the increased consumption of which was calculated to prove the decrease of the prevailing distress, and repeated some of his arguments of last session in favour of the reduction of the duties on foreign sugars. When it was said by the right hon. gentleman that the principles he laid down were a question of time, and that they could only be carried out as the country could bear their application, he let out the secret, with a slight alteration; for the true reason was, that they could only be carried out by the present Government as the country gentlemen could bear their application.—Mr. FERRAND said he knew no party but his country, and no interest but the general weal; and, therefore, heartily condemned both the late Government and the present Government for destroying the interests of the working-classes, by their adherence to the doctrines of free trade. He concluded by moving as an amendment the following addition to the motion of Viscount Howick:—"And also to inquire into the effects of machinery upon the moral and physical condition of the industrious classes: And also to inquire into the origin of the late outbreaks, which are thus alluded to in her Majesty's speech:—'Her Majesty regrets that, in the course of last year, the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence.'"—Mr. KWART moved the adjournment of the debate, which was immediately agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved a vote of thanks to the officers and army engaged in the recent war in China, and in so doing gave a sketch of the military operations in that country, which he thought were marked by the greatest skill, energy, and bravery, and entitled those engaged in it to the gratitude of their countrymen, as well for the extraordinary efforts they had made, as for the success which attended their resolution and perseverance. That brilliant success it would have been impossible to achieve had it not been for the mutual co-operation of the two services, the naval and military, in support of each other's operations. The noble duke concluded by moving the following resolutions:—"That the thanks of this house be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, G.C.B.; and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., for the distinguished skill, intrepidity, and indefatigable zeal with which they have conducted the combined operations of her Majesty's naval and military forces on the coasts and on the inland waters of China, whereby a series of brilliant and unvaried successes has been concluded by an honourable peace on the terms proposed by her Majesty. That the thanks of this house be given to Major-General Lord Saltoun, K.C.B.; Major-General George Burrell, C.B.; Major-General Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir James Holmes Shodeke, K.C.B., and the other officers of the navy, army, and royal marines, including those in the service of the East India Company, both European and native, for the energy, ability, and gallantry with which they have executed the various services which they have been called upon to perform. That this house doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and uniform good conduct displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the navy, army, and royal marines, including the troops in the service of the East India Company, both European and native, the cordial good feeling which has subsisted between all the branches of the united services, and the honourable emulation exhibited by all in the discharge of the various duties required by the nature of the operations to be performed, and that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships and corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour." And that the Lord Chancellor do communicate the said resolutions to the naval and military officers named therein.—Lord AUCKLAND concurred in every word that had fallen from the noble

duke, and thought that no men were possessed of greater skill, intrepidity, and determination than the leaders of the late expedition against China. The noble lord passed a high eulogium on the conduct of the native troops also, who had served with the greatest cheerfulness and bravery.—The Marquis of Lansdowne supported the motion, and only regretted that, owing to technical considerations, the name of Sir Henry Pottinger was not included in the vote they were about to pass, although his conduct was above all praise throughout the whole of those brilliant operations.—The Duke of Wellington said he concurred in everything that had been said respecting Sir Henry Pottinger, but, under existing circumstances, the name of that gallant officer could not be included in the vote.—Lord Brougham said that this vote of thanks must be infinitely enhanced by being proposed by the noble duke, to whose opinion the agreement of their lordships was little more than mere form; for his approbation must be more gratifying to the army in China than the thanks of either or of both houses of Parliament.—The Earl of Haddington and Earl Minto severally addressed the house, in eulogy of the services of the naval forces in China.—After a few observations from the Earl of Aberdeen, eulogising the conduct of Sir Henry Pottinger, the vote was agreed to and the house adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Hamilton, the newly-elected representative of the University of Dublin, was introduced, and took the oath and his seat.—The SPEAKER informed the house that the clerk of recognitions had reported to him that the sureties for prosecuting the petition against the return of Mr. Walter for Nottingham were unobjectionable.—Petitions against the union of the seas of St. Asaph and Bangor were presented by Mr. Estcourt, Sir J. Glynne, and Sir R. Inglis.—A question from Mr. Hardy led to an explanation from Lord Palmerston of the origin of our treaties with France, with a view to the establishment of the right of search for the suppression of the slave trade, and of the cause of the complaints of the French relative thereto.—Lord STANLEY moved a vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the military and naval operations against China, similar to that proposed by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords. The noble lord gave a narrative of these operations, which, from the nature of the difficulties to be overcome, required the greatest skill, energy, and perseverance on the part of the officers and men; qualities which they so fully evinced, that the most brilliant triumphs and ultimate peace followed their exertions.—Lord PALMERSTON seconded the motion, and observed that the humanity of our troops was so conspicuous that the Chinese expressed their surprise that the English should take so much pains to wound their enemies, and then spend so much money in order to cure them.—Sir C. NAPIER was of opinion that the officers and men engaged in those operations were entitled to the thanks of the country.—Sir G. STANTON expressed a hope that, although we had been compelled to inflict suffering on the Chinese, yet that they would ultimately reap more benefit from the treaty of peace than ourselves.—Sir R. INGLIS said that we should feel grateful to the goodness of Providence for such a happy termination of the war.—Mr. HUME hoped that the great services of Sir H. Pottinger might not be treated with even the appearance of neglect.—Sir R. PEEL said he had already publicly acknowledged the services of that distinguished individual, and regretted that it was not consistent with usage to include him in the vote of thanks, inasmuch as his services were diplomatic and not military. The Government had, however, conveyed to him their sense of his services, and their entire confidence in his character. The vote of thanks was then put and carried.—Mr. MACKINNON moved for leave to bring in a bill to improve the health of towns by forbidding interments within their precincts.—Mr. HUME pressed the importance of the subject upon the attention of the Government.—Sir J. GRAHAM said he was causing extensive inquiries to be made upon the subject, but he was not yet prepared for legislation, but hoped to be able to do so as soon as was consistent with the requisite information. He would not, however, oppose the introduction of the bill, though he could not promise to give it the support of the Government if it were the same in its provisions as the bill of last year. After some conversation leave was given to bring in the bill.—The adjourned debate on the condition of the country was resumed by Mr. EWART, who concurred cordially in the motion of the noble lord.—Mr. LIDDELL agreed with Lord Howick that the depression of agricultural produce and of the price of stock was not to be attributed to the new tariff, which formed only one element in that depression. It was really to be attributed to the distress which prevailed in the manufacturing districts which prevented the people from consuming animal food, and also to the drought which prevailed during the summer, and which rendered the graziers fearful that they could not find food for their cattle during the winter. Still he could not approve of the remedy of the noble lord, because, whatever new markets might be opened up for our manufactures, such was the tremendous power of machinery in this country that in a short time the new markets would be overstocked as well as the old.—Lord WORSLEY said he believed that the distress of the agriculturists was likely to be increased by the declaration of Sir R. Peel, that he would make no alteration in the Corn-law during the present session, because they inferred that he did contemplate some alteration at some future period, and this construction of what had fallen from the right hon. baronet had given a want of stability to the existing law, which had its concomitant effect upon the farmer. Believing that to adopt the motion would be to hold out false hopes to the country, because, if agreed to, the debate would resolve itself into a Corn-law discussion, terminating in nothing, he should vote against both the motion and the amendment.—Mr. G. KNIGHT opposed the motion, and said he was not alarmed by the use of the word "temporary," used by Mr. Gladstone on the previous evening, because whatever was not permanent must be temporary.—Mr. WARD considered that the house, in the proper discharge of its duty towards the people, was bound to go into the proposed inquiry as to the cause of the general distress. To put a check to our productive power, as had been suggested, would be an act of *felo de se*; we were compelled day by day to resort to new modes of economising labour, in order to enable us to compete with the more fertile soils and cheaper labour of other countries; and though the immediate effect of improvements in machinery was undoubtedly to affect particular classes of artisans, the general result would enable us to maintain our prosperity and superiority if we would only allow ourselves fair play. After describing the condition of Sheffield, and contrasting its present state with what it was six years ago, he appealed to the house to entertain the motion, and hold out to the working-classes some hope of parliamentary relief. To be sure, Lord Howick's proposition was an indefinite one, and he would have preferred something specific; but the noble lord's principles pointed to distinct plans of relief, in the extension of a market for our trade and commerce. We had got an excellent treaty with Russia, making provision for a carrying trade, but the misfortune was, that there was nothing to carry. The American tariff was the greatest mistake that a great producing country could have committed; but what produced it? What was our present duty on American corn if it were imported? At least ninety per cent. He warned the house against leaving the country in its present state, without an effort to relieve it.—Mr. D'ISRAELI contended that much of the distress was to be attributed to the fact that treaties of commerce had not been carried out with France, Brazil, and other countries, which countries were consequently in a great measure closed against the manufactures of this country. Those treaties failed for want of tact in the negotiators, and, as in the case of France, there was sometimes anything but a favourable impression left of this country in the minds of foreigners. The inquiry proposed by the noble lord it was utterly hopeless to expect any result from, and he should, therefore, oppose it. The hon. gentleman then contended at some length that the Reform Bill was the ruin of the country, by putting a check to the career of free trade to which Mr. Pitt had given the first impulse. He thought the present Corn-law not injurious to commerce, while it maintained, as it ought to do, the preponderating influence of the landed interest. He thought, like that great merchant and great prince, the Doge of Venice, who, when looking out on the Lagoon, covered with the ships engaged in the trade of the Levant, said that, "notwithstanding all he saw, Venice without its *terra firma* would be like an eagle with one wing." So should he say of England; and he would not, therefore, consent to destroy the preponderating influence of the landed proprietary of this country.—Mr. ROSS said that the Reform Bill could not have stopped the progress of free-trade principles, for he believed that, from the boroughs in the Radical interest, not a single opponent of free trade had been returned. The hon. member contended at some length in support of the gradual repeal of the Corn-laws.—Mr. B. HOPE contended that the distress of the country was not attributable to the Corn-laws.—On the motion of Dr. Bowring, the debate was then adjourned until Wednesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

On the motion of Mr. Estcourt, the following gentlemen were appointed as a select committee on standing orders:—Mr. Estcourt, Mr. W. Patten, Mr. Pendarves, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. C. Bruce, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. Ord, and the chairmen of the committee and of the sub-committees on petitions for private bills.—Mr. G. W. Wood presented a petition from the mayor and corporation of Kendal, complaining of distress in the country, and praying for inquiry. Also one from the same parties praying the house to remove all restriction on the free importation of grain.—On the motion of Mr. Evans, a return was ordered of all lead and lead-ore imported or exported during 1842.—Mr. GRATTAN, seeing the noble Secretary for Ireland in his place, wished to put a question to him of importance, as connected with the administration of justice in Ireland. It was currently reported, and generally believed, that because a grand jury was going to be given at a well-known establishment in Dublin, and the time at which it was fixed was near that fixed for the commencement of the circuits, application had been made, and the circuits had been altered, merely to enable the lawyers to dance. What he wished to ask the noble lord was, was the report true?—Lord ELIOT would have been better prepared to answer the question if notice of it had been given him. However, he would say he believed there was not the least foundation for the report. No official authority had been given for the postponement of the commencement of the circuits, and he felt sure that the learned judges would never have done it on the grounds stated.—Dr. BOWRING: As the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) had now taken his seat, might he be allowed to ask whether the Government were in possession of any official account of the murder of Col. Stoddart and Mr. Conolly, at Bokhara?—Sir R. PEEL said the last account which her Majesty's Govern-

ment had upon the subject was contained in a despatch from Col. Sheil, dated Teheran, 12th of November last. That despatch stated several grounds, from which it was impossible to draw any other inference than the report was true, and that those two gentlemen had been murdered. There was a postscript to the despatch, dated 23rd of November, in which Col. Sheil said since he had written the despatch an Afghan, named Koomeeda, who had been attached to several British detachments, and who had latterly been attached to Lieut. Conolly, had arrived from Bokhara, and reported the murder of the two gentlemen. It was gratifying to be enabled to say that the representative of the Emperor of Russia had done all in his power with the Ameer of Bokhara, in order to save the lives of two of her Majesty's subjects; he regretted that it had not been successful.—The adjourned debate on Lord Howick's motion was resumed by Dr. Bowring, who replied to the speech of Mr. Ferrand, delivered on Monday evening. He did not vindicate the lines he had written, which Mr. Ferrand had quoted; but he had frequently witnessed scenes of suffering which harrowed up his feelings, and forced his thoughts into utterance. This he illustrated by various cases of individual suffering amongst his constituents. He called on Sir R. Peel to direct his attention to these things, which were a disgrace to a Christian nation. Other nations were adopting a restrictive policy under the delusion that that which was working our ruin was the cause of our prosperity. But the great principles of free-trade, being associated with the interests and the civilisation of the human race, must ultimately triumph.—Mr. S. WORTLEY expressed his belief that the language used by Dr. Bowring was more inflammatory than anything which had ever fallen from Mr. Ferrand. If the Corn-laws were repealed tomorrow, the effects anticipated from their removal would not be realised. The cause of the distress of that portion of the manufacturing community connected with America was entirely attributable to the collapse of the immense speculations in the United States, and not to an assertion, entirely unsupported, that we did not take their corn.—Mr. WALLACE, in supporting the motion, enlarged upon the distress prevailing throughout the country, pervading all classes of society, and affecting every species of property. He read a variety of documents relative to the trade of Greenock, the depression of which it was impossible to attribute to the derangement of American finances, for it had not any connection with that country, and concluded by calling on the house to enter upon this inquiry into the means of relief.—Mr. ESCOTT said he admitted the distress which prevailed throughout the country, but he had as yet heard no practical remedy suggested for that distress. He believed the object in view was, by this motion, to lead the way to a repeal of the Corn-laws, and to gain time for the supporters of the abrogation or alteration of those laws to settle their differences among themselves, until they might eventually agree in voting for a small fixed duty, or for no duty at all. It was somewhat curious that when provisions had fallen one third in price—when the people could have three loaves instead of two—that the distress should have increased in the same ratio as the price of provisions had declined, from which it would appear that it did not follow that the people would be better off if the Corn-laws were wholly done away with.—Mr. C. WOOD affirmed that the distress was more general and more severe than had ever occurred in the memory of the oldest man; and produced statements respecting the condition of Leeds and its neighbourhood, where bankruptcy, loss of employment, and consequent demoralization, had produced fearful effects. He referred to the course which had been pursued by Sir Edward Knatchbull in 1830, when he moved an amendment on the address, with reference to the then condition of the country; and vindicated the motion of Lord Howick, as being free from any imputation of party motives. Parliament could do little for commerce, except to remove the restrictions imposed by the ignorance of former times; and the remedy which ought to be adopted was simply that the Government should carry out their own principles. He had heard nothing which could explain why ministers should stop short in the course which was commenced last session; the reduction of the duties on sugar, for instance, would operate beneficially, not only on the physical comfort, but on the morals and temperance of the people. Corn was a great, but not the exclusive, article on which an alteration of our system would tend to the employment of capital and labour; great disturbing fluctuations of price were inseparable from a sliding-scale; and the opinion in favour of a fixed duty was growing amongst the agricultural portion of the community, as well as other classes. He, therefore, pressed on the Government the necessity, as well as the importance, of proceeding in the course which they had begun.—Sir J. GRAHAM said he believed, when this motion was first placed on the paper, that it was intended as a direct attack upon the existing Government; and, notwithstanding that the noble lord (Howick) who brought it forward had disclaimed any such intention, yet the hon. member for Halifax had contrived by his speech to leave the matter once more in considerable doubt. The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Ross), who wished the Government to proceed in the course pursued last session, might perhaps pause if the Government, in following out that course, were to allow a free importation of oats into Ireland, and, in order to sustain a falling revenue, were to impose the income or the assessed taxes upon that country. The right hon. baronet read some tables, showing the extent of mortality in the autumn quarter of 1842, in various towns, as compared with the mortality in the corresponding quarter of the three preceding years, in the same towns, proving that, in the year 1842, the number of deaths was less than in those antecedent; from which fact it might be inferred that the distress last autumn was greatly exaggerated. He hoped the house would not enter upon such a vague course as that proposed by the noble lord, a course which could be productive of no advantage, while it might, by exciting false hopes, greatly aggravate the distress it was meant to alleviate, but that, on the contrary, it would express its disapprobation by a large and commanding majority. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. Borthwick then moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill to enable her Majesty to direct Exchequer bills, to an amount not exceeding £262,000, to be issued under certain regulations, for the relief of holders of certain forged Exchequer bills.—The house adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack shortly after five o'clock.—Lord BROUGHAM said he was anxious to make a short statement with respect to the American negotiation of 1823 and 1824, because the subject had been misunderstood. It was urged that America ought to resist the right of search, because America struck out the word "America," whereby they were exempted from the operation of the treaty, but that exemption only related to the coasts of America, in the same manner as the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, were exempted. (Hear, hear.) They proposed to allow themselves to be searched on the coasts of Africa and the West Indies. Nothing, therefore, could be more preposterous than that that should be urged as a reason by the French. He was wrong in supposing that the Senate joined in the preliminary proceedings. They only joined them by accident; the vote was almost unanimously the vote of the House of Representatives. He would take that opportunity of correcting a misstatement which must have originated in a mistranslation. It was stated that he had said there was not above a million of persons in France who were favourable to the slave-trade; what he had said was, that not one in a million was favourable to it.—After a short conversation with regard to the intended vote of thanks on Monday next, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.—A messenger from the India House appeared at the bar with the correspondence with the Raja of Sattara, which was ordered to be laid on the table.—Mr. RUTHERFORD gave notice, on behalf of Mr. Fox Maule, that this day fortnight he would move that the House should resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the petition of the General Assembly.—Mr. MILNER GIBSON, seeing the right hon. baronet the Secretary for the Home Department in his place, begged to put a question to him respecting a statement made by the right hon. baronet in the course of the debate last night. The right hon. baronet stated, on the authority of Mr. Gordon's Report, that in the district of that inspector 47 new mills were built and brought into operation in the year 1842. Now he wished to ask the right hon. baronet what he meant by new mills? Did he mean new constructions in addition to those already in existence?—Sir J. GRAHAM was at once prepared to answer the question. He had used the exact words of Mr. Horner, and he understood the words "new mills" to be used in contradistinction to old mills. (A laugh.) By new mills, he understood new fabrics brought for the first time into operation.—In answer to a question from Captain Pechell, Sir R. PEEL said, he had every reason to hope that the fisheries regulations were adjusted, as far as the commissions were concerned, and that the draft of the treaty was in that state that it would shortly be submitted for the approbation of the Governments.—Mr. LABOUCHERE put a question to the noble lord, the Secretary for the Colonies, as to whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose to the House to alter the duty now levied on corn imported from Canada into this country during the present session of Parliament?—Lord STANLEY said, as the law now stood, the produce of the United States was exported into Canada, free of duty, and there converted into flour, and that it had been imported for many years into this country as colonial produce, and at colonial duties. The effect of that was, that this American or foreign corn was imported in its most convenient form, namely, that of flour, at a maximum duty of 5s., and a minimum duty of 6d. Although there might be difficulties in dealing with the question of the importation of Canadian produce into this country, free of duty, yet, inasmuch as a great proportion of the corn introduced under the existing state of the law from Canada into this country, would be, in point of fact, American produce. The non-existence of duty on the import of Canadian corn interposed a difficulty which her Majesty's Government would not find a facility in getting over. He trusted by the next despatch he should receive full information from the Governor-General; upon that information being received, and upon the Government being satisfied that sufficient protection was afforded against fraud and collusion, would depend the course her Majesty's Government would adopt.—Mr. HARDY moved for papers on the Right of Search question.—Sir ROBERT PEEL said he hoped that the hon. gentleman would not press for the production of these papers. If he did, he was sorry that he could not consistently with his duty consent to vote for them. He trusted that the house would place confidence in his judgment rather than call for papers.—Mr. HARDY said, that if it had been intimated to him on the part of the Government that it was their intention to

consider the subject, he should not have persevered in his motion. After the statement of the right hon. baronet, he would withdraw it.—The motion was withdrawn.—On the motion of Mr. MANNERS SUTTON, leave was given to introduce a "Bill for the more convenient holding of coroners' inquests."—The order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate was then read.—Mr. PETER BORTHWICK said the motion of the noble lord was tantamount to asking her Majesty to transfer her confidence from those who now conducted the Government to the noble lord and his friends, and, looking back to the events of the last ten years during which the noble lord's friends had held the reins of power, he certainly was not prepared to give them his confidence.—Sir CHAS. NAPIER supported the motion.—Mr. VILLIERS followed, and urged with considerable energy that the principle of the tariff ought to have been extended, as the present arrangement was of very little benefit to the working classes. The honourable gentleman also defended the Anti-Corn-law League.—Lord SANDON contended that the Corn-laws could not be repealed without destroying the agricultural interest, and he was convinced that a total repeal could not possibly benefit the manufacturing classes.—Mr. MUNTZ said, although he did not thoroughly approve of the motion, yet he should give it his support, because he considered the present state of things most unnatural, and they must either repeal the Corn-laws or lower the price of silver.—Sir J. HANMER recommended a moderate fixed duty.—Mr. P. STEWART attributed the existing distress to the fluctuations in trade caused by the New Tariff and Sliding Scale, and the artificial prices and high taxation in articles of general consumption. He supported the motion.—Mr. COLQUHOUN opposed the motion.—Mr. BARING (ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer) followed in a very felicitous speech in support of the motion, and created considerable amusement in the house by a humorous allusion to what he was pleased to style the "velvetten correspondence," which our readers will recollect took place between Sir Robert Peel and an extensive manufacturer in the midland counties, concerning a pattern waistcoat sent to the right hon. baronet, which was said to bear a political device not quite in accordance with the Premier's avowed principles.—Mr. GOULBURN (Chancellor of the Exchequer) wound up the debate of the evening by a strenuous speech against the intuity of the motion, and the house adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he had drawn up the resolutions which he should propose on Monday, and now laid on the table of the house.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought, that when General Nott received the order to evacuate Candahar, and did not do so, he disobeyed the order. (Hear, hear.) What occurred to him, in reading over the papers, was, that General Nott, having received the order and not doing so, must have given his reasons for the conduct which he had chosen to adopt, and it was most extraordinary that not a fragment of any letter giving such reasons was in existence. (Hear, hear.)—After some conversation about the Queen's letter for raising funds for the relief of the distressed, Lord CAMPBELL gave notice that on Tuesday he would put a question to her Majesty's Government, whether it was their intention to introduce into Parliament any measure for settling the dispute now pending in the Church of Scotland.—Their lordships then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.—Mr. T. Duncombe presented fourteen petitions from Nottingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Macclesfield, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Islington, and various other parts of the country, praying for inquiry respecting the charges of Lord Abinger at Chester and Lancaster.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Forged Exchequer Bills Bill was read a second time.—Mr. EWART gave notice that on Thursday next he would move, that it having been acknowledged on the part of the Ministry that the present Corn-law was not a sound question, and there being reasonable grounds for believing that it would exist for a short time, it was due to the agricultural, manufacturing, and general interests of the country, that a state of uncertainty so embarrassing and injurious should be put an end to, and that measures of a settled and final character should be adopted without delay.—Lord PALMERSTON wished to put a question to the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government with respect to the Indian despatches. In page 223 reference was made to a letter from General Nott to Mr. Maddocks, on the 19th of April, ordering him to evacuate Candahar, and take up a new position. This letter did not appear in the papers. He wished to know why it had been omitted. In page 252 allusion was made to certain letters referred to in a communication from Lord Ellenborough addressed to Sir Jasper Nicholls, and numbered 300 in the printed papers. He wished to know whether those letters had been received, and if received why they had not been produced. There was another letter from General Pollock of the 13th of May, 1842, mentioned in another letter of the 20th of May, which did not appear, and the omission of which he would be glad to hear explained by the right hon. baronet.—Sir R. PEEL said the noble lord was under a misapprehension, when he supposed that the acknowledgment of the order was not given. The second question was, whether or no certain letters referred to in a communication from Lord Ellenborough, addressed to Sir Jasper Nicholls, and numbered 300 in the printed papers had been received, and if received why they had not been produced. Certainly they had not been produced, but he held them in his hand, and now laid them on the table. With them was also one letter from General Pollock, another letter which the noble lord had not inquired for, and a letter to Sir Jasper Nicholls. He thought he had now answered the two first questions of the noble lord. With respect to the third question, as to the letter from General Pollock, of the 13th of May, 1842, mentioned in another letter of the 20th of May, the Government had no traces whatever of any such letter. They had sent this morning to the India House to inquire whether it had been received there, but they had not been able to find any letter of that date. Not having received it, therefore, the Government was unable to produce it. He saw two or three instances of papers referred to in the printed volume which had not been received, and of which no traces were to be found, either in the Foreign-office or the India House. Sir R. Peel then laid on the table the papers relating to the army of Afghanistan which he had promised to produce previous to the discussion on the vote of thanks.—On the motion of Mr. LIDDELL, the Personation of Voters Bill, was read a second time.—The house went into committee on the Transported Convicts Bill, which passed through committee, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday next.—The order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of Lord Howick having been read, Sir Andrew Leith Hay supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. RASHLEIGH as being more calculated to inflame and excite, than benefit the working classes. Captain Layard supported the motion.—Mr. BLACKSTONE entreated the hon. member for Knaresborough (Mr. Ferrand) to withdraw his amendment. He was equally opposed to the motion of the noble lord the member for Sunderland.—A number of speakers afterwards addressed the house, but the discussion was exceedingly interesting until Mr. Cobden rose, when the debate was considerably enlivened by the hon. gentleman making a declaration to the effect that he held Sir Robert Peel individually responsible for the distress of the country.—This called up Sir R. Peel, who spoke with evident agitation, and alluded to similar attacks of this kind having been made upon him by the hon. member elsewhere; but, whatever might be the effect of such harangues, he would not shrink from the performance of his duty.—Mr. Cobden explained, that he only alluded to the right honourable baronet in his official capacity as the head of the Government.—Lord J. Russell (who evinced symptoms of his recent indisposition, followed in an effective speech; and Mr. Roebuck afterwards took an opportunity of attacking Mr. Cobden on the same grounds as Sir Robert Peel; but at the late hour at which the debate terminated, we are unable to do more than merely allude to the proceedings.—Mr. Ferrand having withdrawn his amendment, the house divided, when there appeared—

For the Motion	191
Against it	306

Majority 115

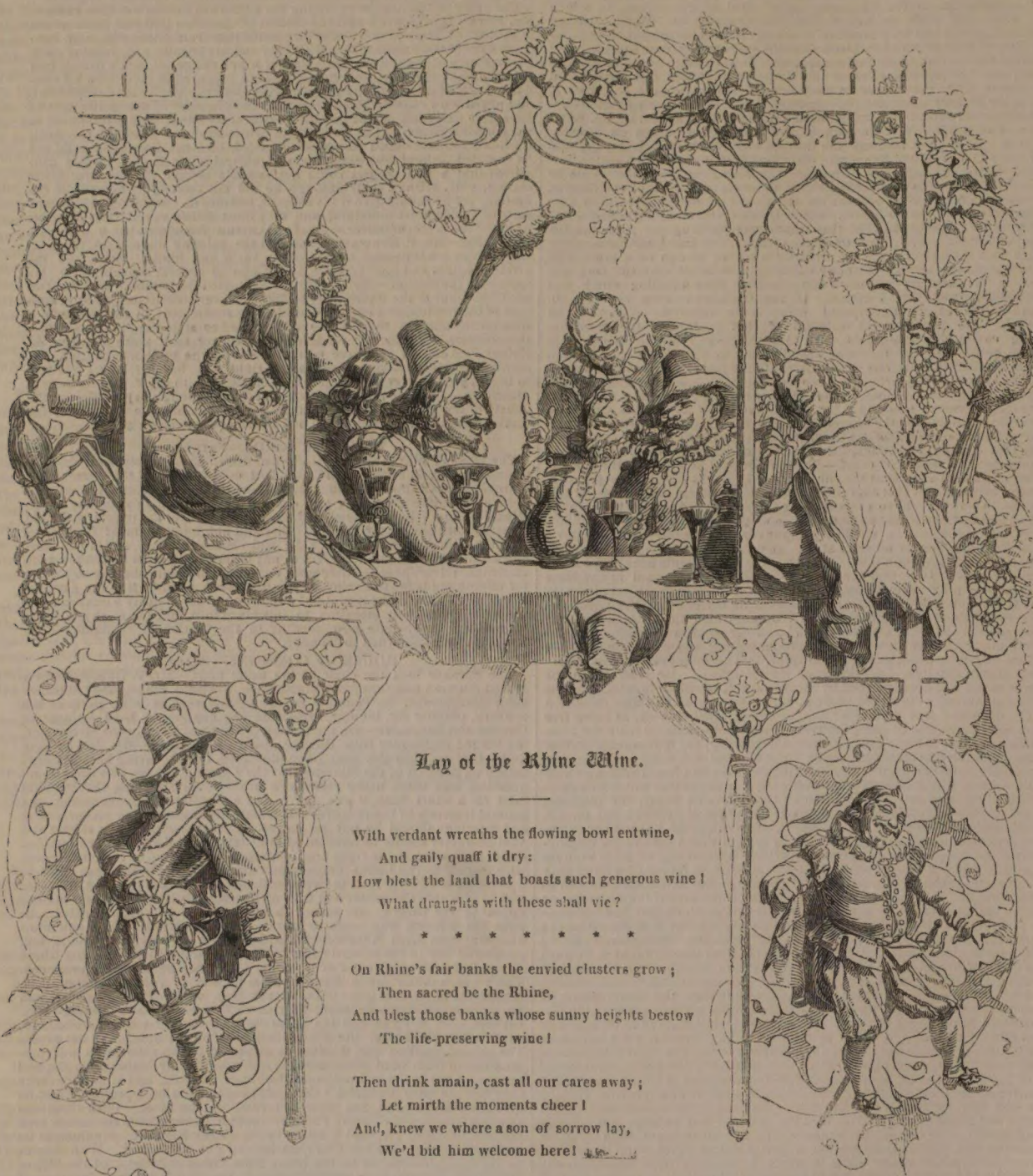
The house then adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

Lord Dufferin is indisposed at Lord Seymour's, in Spring-gardens.

Henry Seymour, Esq., who was the predecessor of Sir William Gossett as sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons, died on Monday last, at Woburn, in his 63rd year. He was the only son of the late Lord Robert Seymour, and cousin to the Marquis of Hertford, and married, on 1st July, 1800, the Hon. Emily Byng, fourth daughter of George Viscount Torrington, who died 3rd September, 1824. Mr. Seymour retired from the office of sergeant-at-arms, in 1835, on a pension.

DEADLY DEATH ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Tuesday an inquiry took place before Wm. Carter, Esq., the coroner for Surrey, at the Prince Albert, Storiey, near Reigate, respecting the death of Thomas Andrews, aged 35, who was killed on Friday week on the line of the London and Brighton Railway. William Hearsay stated that he and the deceased were in the employ of the London and Brighton Railway Company, and on Friday, about 1 o'clock, they were about to commence their work in repairing the line of road near the seven arches at Horley. On the deceased getting upon the embankment he went on the line of road, and stepped over the near rails, and stood still in the middle between the metal rails. At that time an engine, No. 18, tender, and a train of waggons were coming up the line, and about twenty yards from the deceased; the deceased was then fifteen yards from him, and between him and the engine. Seeing the engine coming, and the heavy train following, he called out to the deceased four or five times, but he did not seem to hear. He was then looking intently towards the east, although there was no object in that direction to attract his attention. He did not notice any warning, and the truck struck him on the right shoulder, and he fell into the line. He was then driven forward, and forced on the metal lines, and the near wheels of the waggon's engine and tender passed over his head and leg.—Verdict—"Accidental Death."

FINE ARTS.



Lay of the Rhine Wine.

With verdant wreaths the flowing bowl entwined,
And gaily quaff it dry:
How blest the land that boasts such generous wine!
What draughts with these shall vie?

On Rhine's fair banks the envied clusters grow;
Then sacred be the Rhine,
And blest those banks whose sunny heights bestow
The life-preserving wine!

Then drink again, cast all our cares away;
Let mirth the moments cheer!
And, knew we where a son of sorrow lay,
We'd bid him welcome here!

The *Lieder und Bilder* has long been celebrated in Germany as a volume of national gems of song nationally illustrated. A companion work is now issuing from the press, under the title of "The Book of German Ballads," and the first part, now lying before us, tempted the extract, or rather the copying upon wood, of one of its etchings. No sooner thought than done, and the reader has before him a facsimile of the most characteristic of the illustrations of this German volume. In thus transferring to our columns another work of foreign art we pay no undeserved compliment to our brother illustrators of the Continent, whilst we afford all lovers of the fine arts an opportunity of contrasting the style of our native artists with that of other schools. The plate we have selected is by Schrödler, whom the Fatherland claims and prizes as a Cruikshank. He here illustrates a Wein-lied, and we have the poet of the party singing the song most melodious to German ear, "The Rhein-weilied"—the Lay of the Rhine Wine. And a right jovial set is gathered about him, with not one face in the party into which the artist has not quaintly though truly wrought a verification of the old saying, *in vinò veritas*. Each toper now speaks faithfully

his feelings in his face as it shines through the arabesque framework, all clustered round about by the vine. And thick bunches hang rich and heavily here and there amid the leaves garlanding the Rhine wine-bibbers, as though Anacreon himself had searched them out the spot. The upper group tells of wine and song and argument—of quip and crank and merrie jest—while the side supporters of the main picture are as perfect as though painted by Teniers himself; the one all life and merriment; the other, heavy, solemn, dull, and somewhat valiant withal, albeit unable to achieve the buckling of his sword-belt.

In place of the old untranslatable German which we found between these figures, we give three verses—the three best we think—from the Rhein-wein Lied, the only song which deserves the illustration; and, not doubting but Mr. Hering will have reason for rejoicing that he introduced this work of art to the English public, we leave for the present "The Book of German Ballads," with its

"Song of war to soothe the knight,
Lay of love for ladye bright;
Fairy song to soothe the leech,
Goblin grim the maids to scare."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



DALE ABBEY, DERBYSHIRE.

Not an old ruin in all England but has its legend, and the one we sketch has of course a story, of which, as befits a monastic relic, visions, miracles, and pious devotedness, are the main ingredients. Seven miles from Derby still stand some remnants of the Abbey of Dale, or rather of its once magnificent church; the chief object being the arch of the east window, all mantled with ivy as a crumbling oriel should be. Whole ages have fled and their works decayed,
And nations have scatter'd been;
But the stout old ivy shall never fade
From its hale and hearty green.

The brave old plant in its lonely days
Shall fatten upon the past;
For the stateliest building man can raise
Is the ivy's food at last.
Creeping on where Time has been,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

A small chapel also still defies the wrath of time; and beyond, upon a pleasant, woody knoll, is a hermitage or cave, to which is attached the story of the first holy tenant of the Dale, whose virtues and piety led to the foundation of the abbey. Overhung with trees, it is just the spot in which imagination would place an anchorite; and, as a monk of the order—the Premonstratensian—who inhabited the building now in ruins, has left the history of the tenant of the hermitage, the visitor to Dale Abbey will do well to turn to Pilkington's "View of Derbyshire" for the legend, which is too long for extract here. He will there learn how a pious man of St. Mary's in Derby, called Baker from the calling he pursued, after displaying no ordinary amount of charity and devotion, had a dream, in which he was bidden to give up all worldly gear, to go to *Depe Dale*, and lead a solitary life; of his starting, not knowing where the spot lay—how strangely, as though by chance, he was guided to the place—where he scooped from the rock on the hill side, far from human habitation, the cell, which bids fair to outlive the more splendid dwellings of which this humble one was the precursor—how the foul fiend tempted him, and of the struggles against the Evil One, which finally succeeded—of a baron who came hunting to the spot, and all angered at the intrusion upon his broad domain, approached the hermit's dwelling to scoff, and yet remained to pray. All these things does the old monkish legend tell, and many more of the varying fortunes of the first holy tenants of the spot thus selected; and when the story has been scanned, the ruin is at once invested with the associations which belong to it, and the visitor feels that the labour has not all been lost which brought him to the old ruin of *DEPE DALE*.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXI.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M.P.

On any night when the House of Commons is in a committee of supply, and the army or navy estimates, or any other of the many estimates so complete in their totals, and so complex in the items by which those totals are arrived at, are under consideration, the visitor may see a rather stout and thick-set elderly gentleman, with a broad countenance and massive head, sitting about midway down the house, on the second Opposition bench from the floor, with a well-used copy of the said estimates in his hand, deeply and earnestly engaged in a task which, by common consent, seems con-

ceded to him almost exclusively. We need scarcely say that the task is the narrow examination of the nature and amount of every vote, and that the man who performs it with such energy and goodwill is Mr. Joseph Hume, the member for Montrose. There he is, oftener on his legs than in his seat, badgering the Minister to the very verge of official endurance and parliamentary courtesy, not to be silenced by smooth or vague generalities, and with more inquisitiveness than an Income-tax commissioner. His name is one of the few that stand out before the public as known and familiar as a "household word," and associated throughout the empire with the principle of state economy. His reputation has been gained by the thorough-going manner with which he has applied himself to that branch of public business for which, from his peculiar qualities, he is best adapted. He has an intimate knowledge of business and accounts, and great dexterity in applying that knowledge to the affairs before him; while he possesses, also, three great requisites for any man who undertakes an almost individual opposition to the Government, prompted by the not very gracious motives of suspicion and distrust,—stout nerves, good common sense, and a strong constitution. Nothing can deter him, nothing tire him out, nothing can put him down; once resolved, he is the most immovable of men who ever took a seat in the house or a stand on a principle. Abuse, even if the forms of Parliament tolerated it, would be of no avail; cajolery with him is not to be thought of; and to sarcasm or satire he is perfectly insensible; to the glittering shafts of wit his nature is as impervious as the hide of a rhinoceros is to the light dart of the African hunter. He can be met by nothing less than a thorough explanation, or a majority. As an orator he cannot rank high; for, though practice has made him a fluent speaker, his language is involved, and his sentences almost always incomplete. Though few men speak more frequently or at greater length, he can better manage the figures of arithmetic than figures of speech; and we should think him more likely to vote for an addition to the secret-service money than to give utterance to a metaphor. Of imagination he has not a spark, and as to poetry, anything resembling it is not in him. Should he ever quote it, it will probably be the "Thrift, thrift, Horatio," of Shakspeare, who, by the way, has described a kindred spirit in the honest steward of the prodigal Timon of Athens, who says of himself—

"When chambers reeled
With drunken spilt of wine, when every room
Has blazed with light and brayed with minstrelsy,
I have retired me to a wasteful cock,
And set mine eyes at flow."

Our steward, however, is made of rather sterner stuff, and his more practical bent of mind would have led him, in the above situation, not to have wept, but simply to have turned the cock and stopped the extravagant effusion in the most unsympathising manner possible.



PORTRAIT OF MR. HUME.

Mr. Hume must be now verging to sixty years of age, but he is still hale and hardy; time can scarcely alter his ingrained complexion; even his hair is as thick and bushy as that on heads that might belong to his sons, though its hue is a decided grizzle. He seems to have been in Parliament half a life-time; he is a legislative evergreen; he was in the house when many of its present members were in their cradles, and yet when looking at him he does not impress you with any idea of age. He has never held office himself, but he has politically outlived,—we should be afraid to say how many administrations. And, to do Joseph justice, he has been very impartial in denouncing the financial doings of all of them. He has made no distinction between Tyrian and Trojan; they were ministers, and therefore to be watched; they spent money, and therefore were to be called to account for the same whenever they

Attempted to dispense with Cockers' rigours,
And grew quite figurative with their figures.

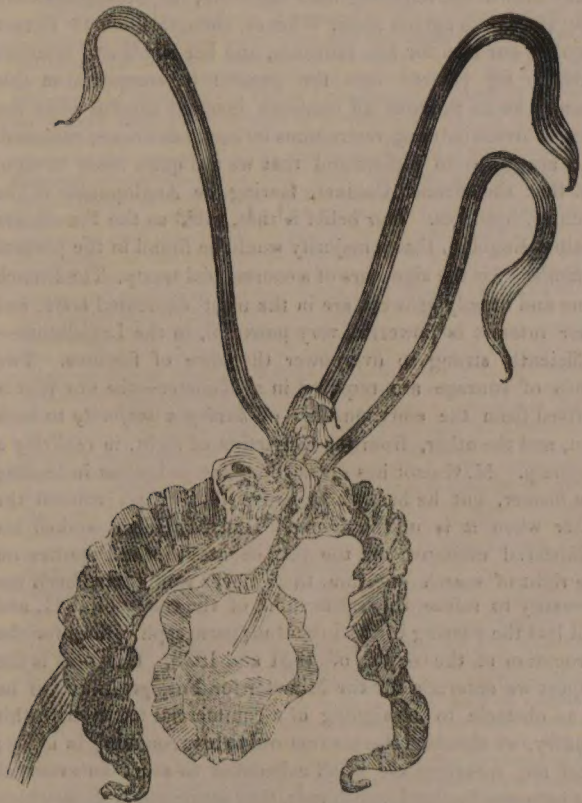
Unless the present ministry proves very long-lived indeed, he bids fair to do the same for several Governments to come, and he has bothered so many different Chancellors of the Exchequer, that we can see no reason why he should not continue to do so. Braham has just taken a new lease of his voice after more than half a century's use of it; Joseph's is not so sweet certainly, but it is rather an additional chance for its durability. As he has sat in many Parliaments, so he has represented many places. He was long fixed in Middlesex, but since he lost his seat for that metropolitan county he has been rather unsettled, wandering from Ireland to England and to Scotland, where he is at present returned for Montrose. During his absence from the house for a part of last session his place and duties were attempted to be filled by Mr. Williams, of Coventry; but he was immediately sent to the place he sits for; he had not Joseph's calibre; and the house, though tolerant to power and originality of any kind, could not permit what was felt to be a decided imitation.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER.—The splendid new steam-ship *Hibernia*, intended to run in conjunction with the *Columbia*, *Acadia*, *Britannia*, and *Caledonia*, between Liverpool and Halifax and Boston, arrived in Liverpool on Thursday week from Glasgow, having made her passage from Greenock in little more than sixteen hours.

FLORICULTURE.

THE BUTTERFLY ORCHIS.
(*Oncidium Papilio*.)

This singular and, comparatively speaking, newly-discovered (at least to any extent) family of plants, the *Orchideæ*, of which we have given several of the varieties, is remarkable for the curious forms of its inflorescence, and the exquisite fragrance of many of its species. The flowers are not the only curiosities; the plants themselves present conformations unlike any other tribe of vegetables: some of the stems are attenuated, almost as fine as many grasses, while others present to the eye gouty and club-like pseudo bulbs. Many of the flowers have been likened to the heads of birds and insects. The most remarkable amongst these curious interesting plants is the *Oncidium Papilio*, a native of Trinidad, the sepals of which are elongated so as to look like the antennæ of a large butterfly, while the two petals are spread out right and left like its wings; the labellum or lip and column form its body, and two processes on the top of the column look exactly like eyes, the whole being placed upon the top of a very slender stem two or three feet high away from the plant, looking like the showy insect after which it is named—the butterfly of the *Papilio* genus, just alighted upon the tall stem of the plant. Another species—the *Peristeria elata*, or dove plant—has been compared to a white dove with spotted wings. The *Branthia grandiflora* is like an overgrown spider with long feelers. The genus *Maxillaria* takes its name from the likeness of its column to the *maxille* of some insects. The genus *Cyclopis* takes its name also from the column having the appearance of the head and neck of the graceful swan. *Cypripedium* is named from its flowers forming a fancied resemblance to a lady's slipper. *Ophrys Apifera*, a species found in the chalky pasture, is so like a bee that it would alarm a nervous lady from gathering its curious flowers lest she should be stung. These instances may suffice to point out these interesting and novel plants as well worthy the study of the lover of nature. *Orchideæ* are placed by Linnæus in his twentieth class, *Gynandria*; order, *Monandria*. Their place in the *Jussieuian* or *Natural* system is in *Vasculares*. Orchideous plants are found in all the four quarters of the globe, but the most beautiful are in the Asiatic islands and continent lying under or near to the tropics. Many fine species are from central America and the Brazils. The whole number of described species amounts to nearly two thousand, and are distributed as follows:—Europe, rather more than 100 species; America, North and South, about 650; Asia, including New Holland, about 1000; and Africa, including the islands of Madagascar, the Mauritius, &c., the remainder. The generic characters of *Oncidium Papilio* are: sepals and petals spreading, generally six, sometimes only four; column winged; labellum expanded, tubercled at the base, lobed; pollen masses two, lobed behind, fixed by the middle to the two processes of the stigma. Specific character: an epiphytal plant with solitary leaves, oval shaped, of a dark green colour with numerous irregular brown spots; scape articulated, two edged, few-flowered; upper petals longest, linear; lower ones distinct, ovate-lanceolate, wavy at the margins; column two-horned. This species is best grown in a pot, not too large, in turfy peat and chopped sphagnum well drained, that is to say, the pot ought to be half filled with large stones. As it is always growing, and flowers through the year, it requires constant watering, but in very moderate quantities. It will live in a low temperature, but will thrive and flower best in a heat of from 65 to 70 deg. Fahrenheit. It is a very fine species, and may be had at the nurseries for a moderate price.



FOX HUNTING.

Tally ho! Tally ho! all unconsciously shouts the reader as he glances at our sketch of the thoroughly English sport of fox-hunting. Tally ho! echo we; and the cheerful sound wakes a feeling, strong, fresh, and invigorating, in the hearts of all true lovers of the chase.

See how he steals along! Now, if he lasts forty-five minutes, with huntsman and hounds at him upon such good terms at starting, and then a check should come, the odds are in favour of pug. Note the pace of the fox!—it is extraordinary—he does not seem to go fast, or to be alarmed, or in a hurry; for the first field or so you fancy that the leading hounds would pick him up, but the nearest hedge-row settles that point; you lose sight of him there and the chances are that you do not see him again that day, if you have anything less than a first-rate horse. With a good scent for the first half-hour you have little to think of but to keep as near as you can to your hounds, without distressing your horse, for at this season especially foxes travel a long way from home; they do not ring about or wait, and if baffled at one point quickly make for another. The first thirty minutes weed off the majority of a large field, and then begin the joys of the chase; pace is settled down to a steady rate when horse and hound can live together, and the fury of the onset has ceased.

But who shall tell of fox-hunting or Melton, while Nimrod himself is in the field? Hark to him:—

“The pencil of a painter is now wanting; and unless the painter should be a sportsman, even his pencil would be worth little. What a country is before him! what a panorama does it represent! Not a field of less than forty—some a hundred acres—and no more signs of the plough than in the wilds of Siberia. See the hounds in a body that might be covered by a damask tablecloth—every stern down, and every head up, for there is no need of stooping, the scent lying breast-high. But the crash! the music! how to describe these? Reader, there is no crash now, and not much music. It is the tinker that makes great noise over a little work; but at the pace these hounds are going there is no time for babbling. Perchance one hound in five may throw his tongue as he goes to inform his comrades, as it were, that the villain is on before them, and most musically do the light notes of Vocal and Venus fall on the ear of those who may be within reach to catch them. But who is so fortunate in this second burst, nearly as terrible as the first? Our fancy supplies us again, and we think we could name them all. If we look to the left, nearly abreast of the pack, we see six men going gallantly, and quite as straight as the hounds themselves are



FOX-HUNTING.

going; and on the right are four more, riding equally well, though the former have rather the best of it, owing to having had the inside of the hounds at the last two turns, which must be placed to the chapter of accidents. A short way in the rear, by no means too much so to enjoy this brilliant run, are the rest of the *élite* of the field, who had come up at the first check; and a few who, thanks to the goodness of their steeds, and their determination to be with the hounds, appear as if dropped from the clouds. Some, however, begin to show symptoms of distress. Two horses are seen loose in the distance—a report is flying about that one of the field is badly hurt, and something is heard of a collar-bone being broken, others say it is a leg; but the pace is *too good* to inquire. A crackling of rails is now heard, and one gentleman's horse is to be seen resting, nearly balanced, across one of them, his rider being on his back in the ditch, which is on the landing side. ‘Who is he?’ says Lord Brudenel to Jack Stevens. ‘Can’t tell, my lord; but I thought it was a queerish place when I came o’er it before him.’”

And so the pace goes on, the field growing thinner and thinner; but place for words of wisdom, worth their weight in gold to the “Snob” who first seeks the flavour of Melton. Nimrod again:—

“‘I think, Sir, you are a stranger in this part of the world. ‘Certainly,’ replied Snob, ‘it is my first appearance in Leicestershire.’ ‘I observed you in the run,’ continued the wounded sportsman; ‘and very well you went up to the time I fell, but particularly so to the first check. You then rode to a leader, and made an excellent choice; but after that period, I saw you not only attempting a line of your own, but taking liberties with your horse, and anticipated the fate you have met with. If you remain with us long, you will be sure to find out that riding to hounds in Leicestershire is different from what it is in most other countries in England, and requires a little apprenticeship. There is much choice of ground; and if this choice be not judiciously made, and coupled with a cautious observance of pace, a horse is beaten in a very short time. If you doubt my creed, look to the events of this memorable day.’ Snob thanks him for his hints, and notes them in his book of memory.”

Have we led your imagination, good reader, into the sport? If so, we can but wish you a good place in the fray, and the ability to keep it.



VIEW OF PORT NATAL.

PORT NATAL AND THE REBEL BOERS.

The intelligence recently received from the Cape of Good Hope, narrating the rebellious movements of 600 armed Boers in declaring the territory from Allman's Drift, on the east bank of the Orange River, to Port Natal, the property of the Volksraad and the emigrant Boers (as noticed in our paper of the 28th ult.), renders a few descriptive details of these people and the coast they inhabit of peculiar interest. It is true that these disturbances have been suppressed by the vigilance of the authorities in the colony, and additional troops are forthwith to proceed thither to strengthen the British force; but the disposition of the native chiefs to join the refractory Boers, and the tempting prospects held out to emigrants of all classes, may render our pacific retention of the country an uncertain matter. The tract is certainly an important one; and Mr. Isaacs, in his “Travels,” published in 1836, predicted that the south-eastern coast of Africa, and the bay of Natal in particular, would hereafter occupy some share of the consideration of mercantile men; and that the time was not far distant when the Government of Great Britain might view the advantages which the Port of Natal offered for commercial enterprise; and that she might, on adverting to her Indian possessions, perceive how valuable an acquisition to her colonial dependencies such a position must be, from its being within the general course of her vessels bound to the eastern portion of her empire. The correctness

of these views appears to be in some measure corroborated by the recent news, which seems to point to Port Natal as a most desirable locality for aiding the maintenance of British authority throughout the colony.

The coast of Natal extends along the eastern side of Africa, from the boundary line of the Cape colony, which, since the last war with the Amatas, has been formed by the Kei river (32 deg. 30 min. S. lat.), to Dalagoa Bay (26 deg. S. lat.), and constitutes the shores of Kafferland. Along the sea it is low, but the country inland rises rather rapidly, averaging 800 or 1000 feet above the sea-level, presenting a hilly plain with occasional swamps, but mostly intersected by narrow deep valleys, through which the rivers run to the sea; but they abound with cataracts and sand-banks, so as to render them useless as harbours. The declivities are partly covered with forests and bushes, and partly bare and red with iron ore; the elevated country mostly serves as pasture-ground, and is always covered with grass. Here is generally a cool and refreshing breeze; but in the villages, which are built in the deep valleys, the heat is oppressive. The soil is rich, especially on the river-flats and along the hill sides, where pumpkins, melons, millet, maize, sweet potatoes, and tobacco are cultivated by the natives. The missionaries have introduced grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, nectarines, and some other fruits, as well as several vegetables, which,

in many places, grow luxuriantly. The domestic animals are horned cattle, goats, sheep, and a few horses. Elephants are occasionally found in the large forests near the port.

Of the Caffre natives, the tribes who live in the lowlands, round Dalagoa Bay, are said by Capt. Owen to be industrious, well-behaved, and favourably disposed to trade with strangers. He mentions the arrival here of a caravan from the interior, consisting of one thousand natives, with from three hundred to four hundred elephants' tusks, and a great quantity of cattle. Captain Owen represents the people as honest in their dealings; their prudence not allowing them to give their merchandise for the momentary gratification of rum or tobacco; but they have a great desire for cloth. The Zoolus, with their sanguinary chief, Chaka, have already allowed Englishmen to settle in their dominions, near Port Natal, and granted them a large extent of country, and men to assist them in cultivating it. Mr. Isaacs considers the Zoolus to be the finest race in southern or eastern Africa. They have long known the use of iron and of muskets, which they obtained from American traders at Port Natal. Their chief articles of commerce are ivory, gold-dust, gum arabic and copal, tortoise-shell, hides, pearls, coral, and marble; indigo, cotton, and silk, with sugar, might also be produced. English goods alone are required in barter: cotton and woollen stuffs, beads, and hardware, earthenware, looking-glasses, checked shirts, coloured handkerchiefs, &c. Mr. Isaacs remarks that the contiguity of Port Natal to Mozambique, to Madagascar, and the Comoro and other islands, renders it advantageous as the site of a commercial factory for coast-trading, for which purpose the King of the Zoolus would not, it is presumed, dispute the possession of the coast by Europeans, as he is favourable to them generally, and anxious to preserve a friendly relation with the British authorities at the Cape.

The Boers, or Dutch farmers, who have of late stirred up the Caffres to insurrection, and driven from the land all who would not join them, are of unamiable character. Placed in a country where not only the necessities, but almost every luxury, of life might by industry be procured, the Dutch Boer cares for the enjoyment of none of them. Though he has cattle in abundance, he makes very little use of milk or butter; he drinks no wine, though on a soil most favourable to vine culture; he uses few or no vegetables or roots. His pipe never quits his mouth, except when he takes his glass of brandy, or eats three meals of mutton, soaked in the fat of the large-tailed sheep. The mistress of the house, in like manner, remains almost immovable in her chair, with hot coffee on a table always before her. The house is open to the roof, or covered only with rough poles and turf; the earthen floors swarm with insects; the rooms are almost destitute of furniture; two or three chests contain all the moveables; and the chair-bottoms are of thongs cut from a bullock's hide. But the Boer has his enjoyments. He is absolute master of a domain several miles in extent, and he lords it over his slaves. He is almost constantly above the law in remotest parts of the colony; and, relying on his gun, as the magistrate alike of his house and his district, he resists, often with impunity, the payment of his rent, or any other demand which justice or social claims may tend to make upon him. Such are the lawless people with whom the British may hereafter have to deal in a military point of view, should not the strong arm of British law have already convinced them of their error.

It will be remembered that Captain T. C. Smith of the 27th Regiment sustained a most gallant struggle against the Boers in the recent revolt, and we may now inform our readers that that distinguished officer is not less a pleasing poet than a brave soldier.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 19.—Sexagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 20.—
TUESDAY, 21.—
WEDNESDAY, 22.—St. Margaret.
THURSDAY, 23.—Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.
FRIDAY, 24.—St. Matthias.
SATURDAY, 25.—Wren died, 1723.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Chess Tyro."—Next week we will answer him.
"J. P."—Ludgate-hill.—Very often printed.
Our Chess Subscriber at Chelsea will be answered next week.
"A Musician," Stilton.—We shall give occasionally pieces of the best music.
"A. S."—Remnant and Edmonds, Lovell-court, Paternoster-row, will bind the volume handsomely for a few shillings.
"An Admirer."—In Everybody's Column next week.
"S. L. Y."—Harding's Short-hand "we think the best."
"Subscriber."—Cambridge.—1832 we believe. A variety of chess questions will be answered next week.
"W. F."—Birmingham.—Part I. is now reprinted, and he can have it by order at any bookseller's.
"C. C."—Christchurch.—Peace to his manes. At present it would not be good taste to revive to his friends their and his misfortune.
North Crowley is in Buckinghamshire.
"No. 9, Beaufort-street."—Please to send the drawing.
"Z. A."—The error is corrected in this week's paper.
"G. H."—There is no extra charge of postage to the Colonies for the plate.
"M. T. Burton," of Market Drayton, wishes us to thank Mr. Marlborough, news-agent, for his attention in sending the print.
"E. P. H." Cardiff, is thanked. We shall be glad to receive the drawings and description.
"Architectural Observer."—We have corrected the error about the new Law Courts, in this number.
"T. S." Clerkenwell, will see a theatrical illustration this week.
"J. K."—Too severe.
"H. D. G."—We shall bear in mind his communications.
A Subscriber inquires what has become of the Macready testimonial.
"Lex."—We agree with him in most of his observations.
The Subscription to the Government School of Design is 1s. per week.
Ladies are admitted.
"E. B."—No room.
"K. G."—y.—The words "inhabitant," "unpleasantry," are modern coinages, and cannot strictly be said to belong to the English language, although the English language is never likely to be without them.
"X. Y. Z."—We will look it over.
"Z."—We will attend to what he says.
"F. O. L."—The paper can be forwarded post-free, even if above a week old, to any part of the country.
"A. B. T."—We believe the author of "Rejected Addresses."
"J. O."—We shall give the result of elections of members of Parliament.
The Bodmin election terminated in favour of Sir S. Spry (Conservative) by a majority of four votes. We gave the result in a late edition last week.
"E. C." should apply to the newsman who supplies the paper.
All the numbers are reprinting, and will be ready in a few days.
"Investigator."—We do not suppose the gentry he speaks of would accept the new title if offered.
Mr. H. Mortimer writes to us to state, that his wood-paving system, of which we gave a specimen in a recent number, has been tried with success before the portico of St. Martin's church.

The following inscription on the cenotaph in Colsterworth Church was accidentally omitted in our "Nooks and Corners" last week:—

"Sir Isaac Newton,
who first demonstrated the laws by which
the Almighty made and governs the Universe,
was born at Woolsthorpe, in this parish,
on Christmas Day, 1642,
and was buried in Westminster Abbey, 1727.
Three generations of the Newtons,
Lords of the manor of Woolsthorpe, are buried
near this place."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1843.

In the outset of this journal, although strongly and steadily abjuring party, and addressing ourselves to a careful watchfulness of the administration of domestic justice—of whatever touched the home happiness of families and worked its influence upon the comforts and privileges of the people—we still marked out for ourselves a stern and independent line of conduct which left, and retains for us the liberty of an earnest

expression of political opinion whenever called for by the circumstances of the time. We have all along given vent to such opinion, no matter how forcible its meaning, or deep and unmistakeable its colours, whenever occasion called; and it was one of the earliest and, we believe, best of our vindications of this principle which applied itself to an attack upon the cruelties of the Poor-law Bill. We then, however, confined our observations to its administration in England; and this we assailed as being, what we most sincerely though sorrowfully believe it to be, in direct opposition to the purer dictates of humanity—unmerciful, unrelenting, and unjust. We contemplated with true grief the cruelties which legislation was found practising upon poverty; converting the intention of good into a means of injury, and neutralizing the spirit of charity by administering it with a mocking voice and heart. The clauses affecting illegitimacy, out-door relief, and the separation of man and wife were the themes of our especial abhorrence; and against these we will still enlist whatever humble eloquence may be at our command. But, while thus opposing the fundamental principles of the new English Poor-law, we believed that a wise enactment for Ireland would be productive of a most beneficial effect. When Bacon advised Elizabeth to strike at the root of national poverty and affliction by administering national relief, his wise and clever sovereign originated a law, which, although recently abrogated on account of the corruptions that had crept around it, has made her name immortal. She established the first natural palliation by a community of the sufferings of its poor. We believed, and believe still, that such a beautiful principle as is here involved deserves its application in all the lands of the earth; and, although politicians of all parties differed over the speculation, we thought that Ireland was indeed the fairest spot for its introduction. A poor-law for Ireland we imagined could not be otherwise than good. The enactment, however, which was then made, and which has been two years since in operation, has disappointed us in that country nearly as much as the cruelties of our new-fangled system have disgusted us in this. The monies exacted from the people to support the poor have rather increased than diminished the amount of destitution. The erection of workhouses has swallowed up the funds which might wholesomely and naturally have been applied to a charitable relief of distress—and even these funds have been expended with wanton extravagance by the commissioners, who have arrogated to themselves the right of contract for their own tradesmen, in the teeth of lower tenders from the local boards. Upon this subject—which exhibits the wickedness of wasting the tribute of national benevolence—we must quote a portion of the speech of a Mr. Lendrum, at the Omagh meeting:—

"The Poor-laws were now nearly two years in existence, and the result of their operations was, that the expense attending the erection of the houses and the payment of the different officers was so great, that some of the unions were reduced to a state of bankruptcy before the houses were ready for the admission of the paupers. Mr. Lendrum, in showing that the commissioners paid no attention to the guardians, when the latter endeavoured to make the expense of the fitting up of the houses a light upon the union as possible, referred to the treatment which the guardians of the Strabane union had received at the hands of the commissioners. *Though the guardians of this union proposed to have the furniture provided for one third less than the contractor required, yet their proposal was scouted by the commissioners, and when the guardians attempted to resist the imposition, they were coerced into compliance by a writ of mandamus issued against them by the Court of Queen's Bench.*"

This fact is an infamous record against the working of the law, for it would seem that many people paying the rates of relief have since so partaken of the very destitution they were forced to succour as to be urged to put in claims upon the ground of miserable poverty for even a return of their wretched contributions. And yet money exacted from such distressed sources has gone to meet a wanton expenditure in the erection of central prisons for the poor. This, however, is only one of the many iniquities of the system, which we are not sorry to find the Duke of Wellington declaring the intention of Government to amend; and we felt it incumbent upon us thus briefly to fix the attention of our readers upon the theme, lest we should be charged with neglecting the interests of humanity or fearing to use the weapon of censure with a firm and manly hand. Moreover, we would not willingly incur the thought that we did not sympathise as warmly with the Irish as with the English poor, or that we would not, so far as we were able, support the equal distribution of some measure of combined justice and generosity to all.

Our foreign news this week is of a varied and interesting nature. The most important item our readers will have been prepared for by the valuable communications of our Paris correspondent. We allude to the satisfactory adjustment of the misunderstanding between the Spanish and French Governments touching the conduct of their respective agents. This quarrel of subalterns, which at one time assumed a very serious attitude, has been arranged through the tact and judgment exercised by our ambassador in Paris, Lord Cowley, who took upon himself the onerous responsibility of mediator at a critical moment; and by his well-judged instructions to Mr. Aston, our envoy in Madrid, the Spanish Cabinet has been prevailed upon to withdraw, in the *Madrid Official Gazette* of the 10th inst., certain charges brought by Senor Gutierrez, the political agent at Barcelona, against M. de Lesseps, the French consul.

This result reflects the highest credit on Lord Cowley's diplomatic skill. It is pleasing to find the pacific intervention of the brother of the Duke of Wellington as effective as the stern warfare of the warrior in the Peninsula, and that a stroke of the pen now effects what the sword was formerly required to accomplish. It is the noblest homage of European civilization.

Another evidence of British influence is afforded in our Levant intelligence. A serious dispute was in progress between the Austrian Government and that of the Porte, respecting the rights of navigation of merchant steamers in the Ottoman waters. When the quarrel had taken almost its *ultima ratio*, the contending parties simultaneously proposed the arbitration of our ambassador, Sir Stratford Canning, to arrange the affair; and it is Great Britain who thus wards off a collision in the East, which, if once commenced, however slight the pretext, would extend to all the European Governments. Conjointly with Russia, we are also settling the dispute between Persia and the Porte. The King of Prussia has undertaken the arrangement of our difference with France as to the Portendic claims; so that proof pours in from all sides of the growing indisposition of the great powers to resort to any other means of adjusting national disputes but those of the most pacific tendency.

We are gratified to be enabled to notice these pleasing demonstrations of the universal desire for peace; and although we fear the doctrine of St. Pierre for its lasting duration is but a dreamy speculation, it is a great advance to find that the chances of collision are becoming so much reduced by the prudential policy of the leading European statesmen. With these principles as their guide much might be done to bring nations into close contact by commercial treaties concluded on broad and generous bases. We trust that our present Government is seizing every occasion to extend our trade in Europe. Much may be effected by judicious negotiations. Why is not the treaty of commerce with France signed? There is nothing more to settle. The treaty is in existence, ready drawn up, requiring only signature, for the clauses have long since been agreed upon. Whence, then, this delay? France requires our iron for her railroads, and her wines and brandies have so far entered into the general consumption in this country as to promise an immense increase thereof when the present overwhelming restrictions by heavy duties are removed. We are given to understand that we are quite ready to sign, but that the French Cabinet, fearing the Anglophobia in the country, hesitates. Our belief is that, rabid as the French are against England, that a majority would be found in the present Chambers for the signature of a commercial treaty. The French wine and brandy growers are in the most depressed state, and their interest is powerful, very powerful, in the Legislature—sufficiently strong to overpower the voice of factions. Two kinds of courage are required in a Minister—the one that is derived from the consciousness of having a majority to back him, and the other, from the conviction of right, in resisting a majority. M. Guizot has displayed great judgment in leading the former, but he has yet to prove that he can control the latter when it is in the wrong. Had M. Guizot staked his Ministerial existence on the last debates in the Deputies, on the right of search question, there never would have been the necessity to refuse the ratification of the treaty of 1841, and still less the passing of the iniquitous paragraph calling for the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833. Great as is the respect we entertain for the Minister for Foreign Affairs, if he be an obstacle to the signing of a commercial treaty with this country, we should prefer his removal to his remaining in office; for if any measures are at all calculated to avert an eventual war between England and France, they are precisely those which shall bring the two countries more closely together by mercantile interests and sympathies.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Feb. 15, 1843.

My anticipations as to the satisfactory settlement of the dispute between this country and Spain have been completely realised. On Sunday the anxiously-expected courier from Madrid arrived with despatches from M. de Glucksberg, the *chargé des affaires* (not *chargé d'affaires*) of the French embassy in the Spanish capital. These despatches afforded no definitive information, but their contents were not the less deemed satisfactory; and on Monday, about noon, the Bayonne telegraph communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that all was settled. I give you the result, in preference, from the official *Messenger* of Monday night, which had the annexed article:—"The King's Government having called on the Spanish Government for the disavowal of the imputation made by the ex-political chief of Barcelona, Senor Gutierrez, against the French consul, M. de Lesseps, the *Madrid Official Gazette* of the 10th inst. contains this disavowal in the shape of a letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior by the Minister of War, and of which the last paragraph is drawn up in the following terms:—"Consequently, her Majesty's Government, which always acts with justice and impartiality, deems it right to declare that the assertion of the political chief was not accurate, and had, without doubt, no other foundation than the rumours circulated by persons flying from Barcelona—rumours which the inquiries of the Captain-General had dissipated." Tuesday's *Moniteur* copied the *Messenger's* article. Thus much for the public information on this point; but I am enabled to supply you with some additional details as to the mode and manner of arrangement. The Regent, as you are aware, took very high ground in the beginning, but, as Lord Cowley's offer to act as negotiator had been accepted by M. Guizot, and authorised by Lord Aberdeen, the Spanish Cabinet was much puzzled by the new instructions given to Mr. Aston. I need scarcely inform you that although the assertions contained in the report of Baron Gutierrez against M. de Lesseps, the French consul, and printed in the *Madrid Gazette*, in which they have been disavowed, could not be all officially proved, yet that sufficient evidence was collected to demonstrate the active intervention of the French consular agent in favour of the Barcelona insurgents. It would be tiresome to go through the details of the negotiations, but before the Regent yielded he received a distinct pledge that M. de Lesseps should be removed from Barcelona. The French Cabinet will not, however, disgrace him. *Tout au contraire*. The pretext, to satisfy France, will be a diplomatic promotion; and so the comedy or farce is to end until the next quarrel arises between the two countries. Louis Philippe feels confident in the fall of Es-

partero, and adheres to his family projects with undisguised pertinacity. The Spanish question, and the prospects of the Ministry, occupy all the attention of our political and diplomatic rulers. The Cabinet is excessively rickety, and I find no reason to modify the opinion I expressed in my last communication, that it will not weather the session. The truth is, that many moderate Conservatives think that M. Guizot has gone his time and has had his day. They regard him as an obstacle in the way of reconciliation of parties. Whilst he remains at the helm, say they, our foreign affairs must be at a stand-still, for he dares not sign a treaty after the experience of the non-ratification of the slave suppression convention. The Chamber of Deputies would take from a less unpopular minister what they feel bound, by the voices of their constituencies, to refuse to M. Guizot. The election for one of the Paris Colleges, in which an Opposition candidate has just been returned, is referred to as evidence of the popular feeling against him. The bourgeoisie is as much opposed to M. Guizot as the mobocracy. I am not arguing how unjust is this unpopularity, but I state the facts for your guidance. The qualities which render M. Guizot so deservedly estimable in England, and I may add in Europe, are precisely those which cause him to be hated here. Take, for instance, an incident which occurred at a large reading-room—the *Palais Royale*—where the last number of the *LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS*, containing a portrait of M. Guizot, was made the subject of gibes and jeers. One excitable Frenchman, with flowing locks, and bearded like the pard, was about to tear up the journal. "Ah! mon Dieu!" exclaimed a bystander, "ne le déchirez pas, ne le déchirez pas; il est si laid." So M. Guizot's portrait in your paper was saved because of a joke that the minister was so ugly—a strange qualification of his finely philosophical head, the features of which have been so accurately given by your artist.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Wednesday morning, between the hours of one and two, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Barnett, gun-manufacturer, situated at 134, Minorities. An alarm was raised and an express was despatched to the different engine stations. On their arrival the manufactory, which was about five stories high, and occupied an immense area of ground at the rear of the dwelling-houses, and extending a considerable distance along Vine-street, Crutchedfriars, was one complete body of fire. By dint of extraordinary exertions on the part of the firemen the ravages of the fire were confined to Mr. Barnett's premises, all danger of the same extending being at an end about half-past two o'clock, and no further destruction of property took place. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained. Between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in Plough-court, Whitechapel, when a poor old creature, of the name of Elizabeth Burrell, aged 71, had her eyes literally burned out of her head. Another old woman, named Taylor, aged 75, lost her life in a similar way in Brewer-street, Pimlico, a few days previously.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The militia regiments for the different counties of England, it is said, will be raised early in the course of the ensuing spring, and a ballot will take place, when they will be regularly embodied, and called out for 28 days' training and exercise. Among the *on dits* in circulation at the leading political clubs is, that Sir J. Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department, is likely to be selected to succeed Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General of India. At Woodbridge, Suffolk, on Wednesday se'night, a farmer was convicted in the penalty of £3 9s. for having killed a hare upon land in his own occupation. A poor man, carrying a bundle of carpets which he was going to shake on the beach at Brighton, on Monday last, was run over by Lord Alfred Harvey's travelling carriage, and sustained such injury that he died in 10 minutes afterwards. Mr. N. Clarke, of the Midland Circuit, and Mr. Byles, of the Norfolk Circuit, have been appointed serjeants-at-law. The treaty of commerce and navigation concluded with the Emperor of Russia has been laid before both Houses of Parliament. It secures to the ships of each nation the right of entering the ports of the other, subject to the same duties as the ships of the other; but as it does not in the slightest degree affect the Russia tariff, which a year ago was raised to almost a prohibitory rate on those goods which had not before been effectually excluded, it may be regarded as altogether destitute of value. A letter from Montpellier states that M. Drulhou, commissary of police, was stabbed a few days ago in two or three places by some malefactors whom he had surprised whilst attempting to break into a house. The half-yearly general meeting of the members and friends of the Merchant Seaman's Orphan Asylum was held at the London Tavern on Monday, when several girls and boys were elected to fill up vacancies. Much excitement and dissatisfaction has been created amongst the Templars by the rev. the master having suddenly suppressed considerable portions of the choral service at the Temple Church. A petition has been presented to the benchers on the subject. The body of Richard Carille was on Monday night removed to St. Thomas's Hospital for dissection, in compliance with his dying request, and with a long-expressed desire that it might be subjected to anatomical purposes for the public good. Mr. Grainger lectured upon the body at one o'clock on Tuesday. The Woodchester property, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, one of the fine estates of the Earl of Ducie, is coming into the market early in the spring. By an ordonnance of the Emperor of Russia, Lieutenant-General Kossecki, Assistant Director of the Department of Justice for the kingdom of Poland, has been dismissed from his post, and declared for ever incapable of holding office under the state. By recent accounts from Yorkshire it appears that the demolition of toll-bars is not confined to the Welsh district, but that the redoubtable Rebecca has found followers even in the north. Several outrages of this kind occurred during the past week, when the toll-houses were robbed and the keepers severely beaten. The *St. Louis Republican* of last month contains a frightful account of a fatal rencontre between four persons in the higher walks of life (doubtless calling themselves gentlemen), which forcibly depicts the wretched state of society in that country. Two of the parties, named Farr and Walker, having quarrelled in a ball-room, met afterwards casually at the Post-office, when each drew a pistol and fired at the other. Walker's pistol had revolving barrels, and the loads took effect on the breast and face. One of the balls entered the face above the mouth and below the nose; the other entered the chest a little below the nipple of the left breast. After receiving Mr. Walker's fire, Mr. Farr drew a second pistol, which he fired, but without effect. About the same time that Mr. Walker fired, Mr. McKinlay, seeing a pistol in the hands of Mr. Eustace, and presented, fired at Eustace, but without effect; and Mr. Eustace fired also without doing any injury. The poor-box of St. Alphege Church, Greenwich, was robbed of its contents on Sunday evening last. The *Manchester Guardian* states that Mrs. Wood, the celebrated vocalist, has become a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. As the tenets of the Catholic church do not recognise the English law of divorce, and as Lord William Lennox, Mrs. Wood's former husband, is still alive, she has been compelled to separate from Mr. Wood before she could be received into the communion of the Catholic church. To this separation Mr. Wood has consented, and has likewise generously provided for her maintenance. Mrs. Wood at present is staying at Micklegate Bar, a convent at York, and would, in all probability, make her first communion on Sunday last. The Plymouth papers announce the entire extinction of the borough rate in that town, the corporate property having so increased in value as to be equal to all the necessities of the council. On Tuesday last a pedestrian match came off at Ealing between Mountjoy and Bee, for £30 aside, when the former proved himself the victor by long odds. The magistrates acting for the Southwark division of the county of Surrey have appointed Friday, the 3rd of March, for the licensing day. John Dillon, a gunner and driver of the 4th battalion Royal Artillery, was drummed out of the Garrison at Woolwich on Tuesday, agreeable to the sentence of a court-martial, for stealing money from the trunk of his serjeant. At a special meeting of the directors and proprietors of the Northern and Eastern Railway, on Tuesday last, it was determined to extend the line to Newport, and subsequently to Cambridge. William Goldwin, a police constable of the K division, was on Tuesday last fined

50s. by the magistrates at the Thames Police-office, for being concerned in compounding a felony. A voltaic telegraph is about to be laid down on the Great Western Railway to Windsor Castle, and back thence to the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace. The effect of this will be, that on important occasions, when her Majesty may be at Windsor, any intelligence of extraordinary interest can be transmitted in less than a second of time. The London mails of the 3rd and 7th inst., reached Hamburg on the 10th, by the Neptune steamer. The Bishop of Exeter has returned to his diocese, from the metropolis. The annual general meeting of the Hunterian Society took place on Tuesday last, in the Theatre of the College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn-fields. Mr. Arnott delivered the oration, but, to the disappointment of many, made no allusion to the contemplated medical reforms intended to be submitted to Parliament this session. The fourteenth annual private and fancy dress ball, for the support of Queen Adelaide's Hospital, was given, by subscription, on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The friends of this excellent institution assembled in large numbers, and, although but few appeared in fancy dresses, the rooms presented a most animated scene. The Independent Chapel at Barnard Castle has been engaged by a company of comedians, and converted into a theatre, a large portion of the congregation having returned to the Established Church. A fireman, named Maclean, died at St. George's Hospital on Sunday, from the effects of the injuries received by him at the late fire at Lord Hillsborough's mansion, in Upper Grosvenor-street. In another part of our paper we had the pain of recording the sudden demise of the vicar of St. Sepulchre, and it is, therefore, with increased regret we have to add to the melancholy intelligence an almost similar case which occurred to another clergyman, the Rev. Theophilus Davies, at the same period, at Penrhier, Carmarthenshire. Being in the act of mounting his horse to go to attend divine service at Canpa, he staggered back two or three paces and fell down, when he immediately expired. Three men who were observed poaching at Hurdington, in the neighbourhood of Otley, were closely pursued, and at length overtaken by the gamekeeper, who succeeded in overpowering two of them, but, strange to say, the third fell and expired at his feet. The two surviving poachers remain in custody. The running of the Sunday trains on the Glasgow Railway has been adopted by a considerable majority of the company's votes. Letters from Berlin mention the death in that city, at the age of 66, of the Baron de Lamotte-Fouque, known through all the world of letters as the author of the spiritual and beautiful legend of "Undine." On Sunday the Rev. W. Edge, rector of Nedging, Ipswich, implored the congregation to unite in prayer to God that he would avert the impending storm that was hanging over the church; stating that there were 12,000 ministers in the Established Church, and that there were 9,000 who had embraced, or were ready to embrace, the dangerous doctrine of Puseyism. The sailors of Sunderland have struck for wages. Their ultimatum is £3 per month; the present rate is £2 10s. and £2 15s. A letter from Montreuil (Pas de Calais) states that the persons taken up for pillaging the wrecks of the Reliance and Conqueror have already, in part, been brought to trial, and several condemned to imprisonment. At a meeting of the Cheltenham Railway Company, held at Cirencester on Tuesday, a resolution authorising the directors to treat with the Great Western Company for a sale on the basis of the Great Western Company's proposal, was moved and seconded, and unanimously carried. The contagious disorder, which has now for nearly four years more or less attacked the cattle and sheep brought to the London markets, has this year returned with unabated violence. American cheese of fine quality, and much resembling prime Wiltshire, is selling in London at 6½d. per lb. About 3,000 workmen assembled on Thursday in Paris, about the Hotel of the Marine, in the hope of obtaining employment in the new colony of the Marquesas. The answer returned to their application is said to have been, nothing had been as yet decided as to the mode of colonisation. Highway robberies are taking place almost every night in the immediate vicinity of Wakefield. The thieves go in gangs of three or four, and stop every person they come in contact with. The remains of the late much respected Sir Bethel Codrington were interred on Friday se'night in Doddington Church. The Duke of Beaufort, Marquis of Worcester, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, the present Sir William Codrington, and the two other sons of the late baronet, attended as chief mourners. A letter from Vienna, in the *Journal de Francfort*, states that Marshal Marmont was dangerously ill at Venice from an attack of apoplexy. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Judge of the Prerogative Court, was on Tuesday elected Master of Trinity-hall, Cambridge. Accounts of a more favourable nature are stated to have been received from Algiers. It is stated that the directors of the British Institution, now open for the exhibition of works of British artists at the gallery in Pall-mall, have been under "the necessity of returning upwards of 460 pictures, from under a large coal contract is advertised for the French Algerine colony. A gang of burglars have been recently surprised by the police whilst endeavouring to effect an entrance into some houses in the neighbourhood of Lambeth Palace, but, strange to say, not one has been captured. We observe that a morning contemporary praises the conduct of the police highly on the occasion. This reminds us of the witty observation of Sheridan's servant when his master discharged an ineffectual shot at a flock of pigeons: "Well, if your honour didn't kill them, you made them leave that." We understand that, in consequence of a representation made to the Duke of Wellington, complaining of the conduct of the military (the 23rd) stationed in Leeds, Major-General Brotherton has been sent thither to investigate the charges, and to report to the Government the result of his inquiries. Mr. Byng, M. P., has just concluded the purchase of an estate near Barnet, for £95,000. The Great Western steamer left King-road, Bristol, on Saturday, at twenty minutes past four, p.m., for New York, *via* Madeira. She carries out 53 passengers, and £150,000 in specie. She had 650 tons of coals on board. Intelligence has just been received by Lieut. M'Murdough, of the Terror, from Captain Sir J. Ross, who has penetrated the Antarctic Circle to 71 deg. 40 min. He has surveyed the coast discovered by him along its western boundary, and has proceeded to do the same along the eastern line. The body of the late cook of the unfortunate ship *Percy* (which vessel was recently wrecked on Tynemouth rocks) was found on Sunday morning last, near the rocks, by his own son. The deceased had still on his drawers and stockings; a short distance from where the mutilated body lay, his trousers and watch were found. Between two and three o'clock on Monday morning a man was picked up near Ivy-lane, and taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he died on Wednesday morning. He gave his name once as James Hatfield, and at another time as Clarke. He was in a very destitute condition. A portion of the personal property of the late Mr. Solomon Herschel, for many years Chief Rabbi of the Jews, was brought to the hammer on Wednesday at the Mart, by direction of the executors. The sale was confined to the sacred valuables, which are used at the Feast of Tabernacles and other religious observances of the "chosen people." Some of these magnificent vases, chalices, and cups, were bought on behalf of Sir Moses Montefiore, Mr. Salomons, Mr. Emmanuel, and other wealthy Jews; with the view, it is said, to presentation to the synagogue, in order to form a permanent service. On Wednesday morning, an appalling accident occurred to Mrs. Mary Murrell, 63 years of age, residing at No. 7, Husband-street, Carnaby Market, Golden-square, who was nearly roasted alive, from having fallen underneath the fire-grate in her room, when in a state of intoxication. Having fallen on the red-hot cinders with her face downwards, her chest, neck, and shoulders were completely roasted, as also her back, from the burning cinders falling on it. She lived a few hours afterwards. The appeal against the decision of the Scotch Courts in the long litigated case of the Earl of Stirling's claims was lodged in the House of Lords on the 1st instant. Upwards of 300 persons of both sexes, and of all ages, were confirmed at Malta on the 31st ult. by the Bishop of Gibraltar. Sir William Ross, the miniature-painter, has been appointed to fill the place vacated by the death of Sir Francis Chantrey as an associate of the Royal Academy. Mr. Spearman's deficiencies in his accounts are said to exceed £10,000. The *Commerce* informs us that the cutlers of Paris are getting up a petition to the Chambers against the projected treaty of commerce with England, it being reported that, by one of the clauses of the treaty, English cutlery is to be

admitted at a duty of 25 per cent. on the value of the article, in addition to the duty on new material. A letter from Teheran of the 24th of December announces the demise of Count de Damas, who had been raised by the Shah to the rank of Sirdar or General-in-Chief of his army. A letter from Vienna, in the *Journal de Francfort*, states that Marshal Marmont was dangerously ill at Venice from an attack of apoplexy. There was recently given a musical performance in the church of St. Roch, Paris, that deserves peculiar notice from its extraordinary character. It consisted of a mass, the composition of M. Gauthier, a man who was born blind, and it was executed entirely by artists who had the calamity of being blind, all of whom had been trained under the professorship of the blind composer, at the Royal Institution of Paris. It appears that the renowned Paganini is still doomed "to adorn a tale," if not "to point a moral," even after his demise. The Bishop of Nice—so say the continental journals—holding to the extraordinary bigotry which denounced the artist when dead, of whom, when living, the Romish Church made such liberal use, has denied permission for the entrance of Paganini's remains into consecrated ground. The body, now embalmed, is said to be lying in state, in a house appropriated to the purpose, while the affair is under discussion at Rome. The Great National Steeple Chase at Liverpool comes off on Wednesday, the 1st of March. We understand that it is likely to eclipse all former ones—being a handicap—and that from 18 to 20 horses are likely to start. The other stakes are also very promising. On Monday night last Sir Richard Westmacott, professor of sculpture, gave his introductory lecture on this grand division of the arts, in the theatre of the academy, many amateurs being present, as well as members and students. Winter appears in reality to have set in with intense severity, and, from the fact of the frost having commenced just previous to the full moon, there is every probability of its continuance for several days. The cold was most intense during Tuesday night, the thermometer having been, at midnight, down to 22 degrees, and at five o'clock on Wednesday morning as low as 16 degrees, being 16 degrees of frost. At 8 o'clock, p.m., the mercury had, however, risen to 21 degrees, and at noon at the receiving-house in Hyde Park to 27 degrees.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed walking exercise. His Royal Highness afterwards took equestrian exercise in the riding-school, attended by Col. Wyde.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and attended by the royal suite, left Windsor Castle on Friday afternoon, for Slough, and left that station by a special train on the Great Western Railway, for town. On arriving at the Paddington terminus, the royal party proceeded in four of her Majesty's carriages and four, escorted by a party of Hussars, to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at half-past three o'clock. Immediately on her Majesty's arrival at the palace, the royal standard was displayed on the marble arch.

ALARM OF FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Considerable alarm was created at the castle on Thursday morning, in consequence of flames being perceived issuing from the roof of that part of the royal residence situated at the western extremity of the North-terrace. It appears that the soot in the chimney of the room occupied by the lamplighter of the royal establishment had ignited, and this apartment being just beneath a portion of the splendid state rooms, a very natural excitement was occasioned throughout the whole of the north-western wing. Assistance, however, being speedily obtained, the flames were soon got under, without the aid of the castle or parish engines.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office to-day at two o'clock. All the ministers were present. Previous to the Council several of the Cabinet Ministers visited Sir Robert Peel at the right hon. baronet's residence in Whitehall-gardens.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION LAST NIGHT ON LORD HOWICK'S MOTION:

Majority (Tellers included)	308
Minority (Tellers included)	193
Pairs (45)	90
Absent Conservatives	23
Absent Liberals	37
Speaker	1
Not taken his seat (Sir S. Spry)	1
Vacant seats (Sudbury, Monaghan, Cavan, and Coleraine)	5

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DEATH OF LORD ABERCROMBY.—We regret to announce the death of this amiable and venerable nobleman, which took place at Airthrey Castle, on Wednesday forenoon. His lordship, who was in his 74th year, had been long in a very infirm state of health.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MAJOR CHARLES JONES.—On Thursday afternoon Major Charles Jones, residing with his family at No. 33, Upper Montague-street, Montague-square, was suddenly deprived of life by the accidental discharge of a pistol whilst endeavouring to draw the charge.

On Thursday morning Sergeant-Major Fleming, 9th battalion Royal Artillery, at Woolwich, while putting on his clothes, having been on duty during the week, observed to his daughter that he felt very faint, and in an instant dropped upon the floor, and never moved a finger or a muscle afterwards. He had been for some time complaining of an occasional pain at the heart.

For the two last days the village of Putney has been in a state of ferment in consequence of the sudden disappearance of a married lady from her residence. It appears that the missing lady, who is about 30 years of age, and possesses considerable personal attractions, is the wife of Mr. W., an extensive oilman in the city, and their family consists of only one child, which is but 10 months old.

ROBBERY OF BANK NOTES.—Information was on Friday morning given at Bow-street, that a person named Jonathan Morley, had absconded from Derby, taking with him a £300 Bank of England and some notes of the Derby Bank, with which he had been entrusted, for the purpose of paying them into the Court of Chancery. He has also carried with him a quantity of plate, some of which is marked "J. M." The *Hue and Cry*, published in the afternoon, contains the offer of a reward for the detection and conviction of the delinquent, and states that a warrant has been issued for his apprehension. He is 36 years of age, five feet eight inches high, has round shoulders, a sallow complexion, and a long nose.

FOREIGN.

The Paris papers of Wednesday have reached us. Those of Thursday are still due. The Minister of the Interior presented two projects of law to the Chamber of Deputies, demanding an additional credit of 1,500,000 francs for the erection of the monument to Napoleon, in the Church of the Invalids, and 1,000,000 francs for secret service money. A third project of law was of 29,000,000 francs, demanded by Marshal Soult for Algeria, an application which was received with much disapprobation. A severe contest is expected when the secret service vote is brought forward. The funds closed on Wednesday as follow:—Five per cents., 121½. 50c.; Three per Cents., 80½. 35c.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM TEXAS.—By the steam-ship Neptune, arrived yesterday morning, we have later intelligence from Texas. It appears that a portion of the invading forces, after capturing the town of Mier, were attacked by a large party of Mexicans, who, after a desperate conflict, retook the town, and captured 250 Texans. It is further stated, that 400 Mexicans were killed during the engagement, but only two Texans escaped.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.—The British and North American steam-ship Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived at Liverpool this morning at eleven o'clock, after a passage of eleven and a half days from Halifax. She left Boston on the 2nd, and Halifax on the night of the 4th, to which dates we have American papers. She brings forty-five passengers. The political intelligence is of little or no importance. With regard to the mutiny case on board the *Somers*, Commander Mackenzie had been arrested on three charges preferred by the Navy Department—viz., murder, cruelty, and oppression, and the third not known.



PROCESSION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

INDIA.

The magnificent series of cuts having reference to Indian affairs which we this day present to our readers will be considered as making an appropriate appearance at a time when the political world is all agog about the acts of Lord Ellenborough and his government, and when interesting debates upon the whole subject may be daily expected in the two houses of Legislature. Monday next will be a great field day to begin.

For many months the eyes of Europe have been directed to the East, and as each mail became due expectation was on tiptoe to glean the tidings of victory or defeat—to learn whether the power of the merchant-monarchs of Leadenhall-street was to receive a check, or whether their dominion was to spread as it had hitherto done; province after province increasing the vastness of its extent, and tribe after tribe swelling its millions of subjects. The war in Afghanistan having closed,—we stay not now to debate how wisely or how well,—the interest of each Overland despatch is yet scarcely diminished. The hurry of conflict is over, and national feeling has assumed a quieter aspect; yet inquiry is still rife upon East India affairs; and with the double object of gratifying the public curiosity in this respect, and of completing our illustrations of eastern politics, we give a few more sketches allied to the subject.

The world affords no parallel to the history of the East India Company; and its rise and position must always be a source of national gratification. A mere company of merchants, they have obtained possession of regions into which their predecessors humbly sought admission,—trampling down thrones around which all the magnificence and the power of eastern despotism was assembled. To the student the history of the rise of our empire in the east is an instructive narrative of splendid events following thickly upon each other; to the statesman it offers evidence of a succession of acquisitions never before equalled under similar circumstances; whilst the moralist finds in it a lesson, less pleasant perhaps to contemplate than fruitful in topics of thoughtful speculation. The commercial enterprise of Europe was early directed to the East Indies; but the power of the Arabian Caliphs, and subsequently of the Turkish and Persian monarchies, cut off from Hindostan the trade of the north by the occupation of the intervening country. Venice, in her days of power and pride, partially overcame this; and the desire to share in similar advantages led the Portuguese and Spaniards, in attempting the sea passage, to the discovery of the New World. Vasco de Gama having established the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, his countrymen

monopolised the commerce of India for a century. The Spaniards and the Dutch in turn enriched themselves, and the success of these powers led England to take steps for sharing the advantage. In 1599 the first association was formed in London for trading between England and the east, for which purpose they obtained

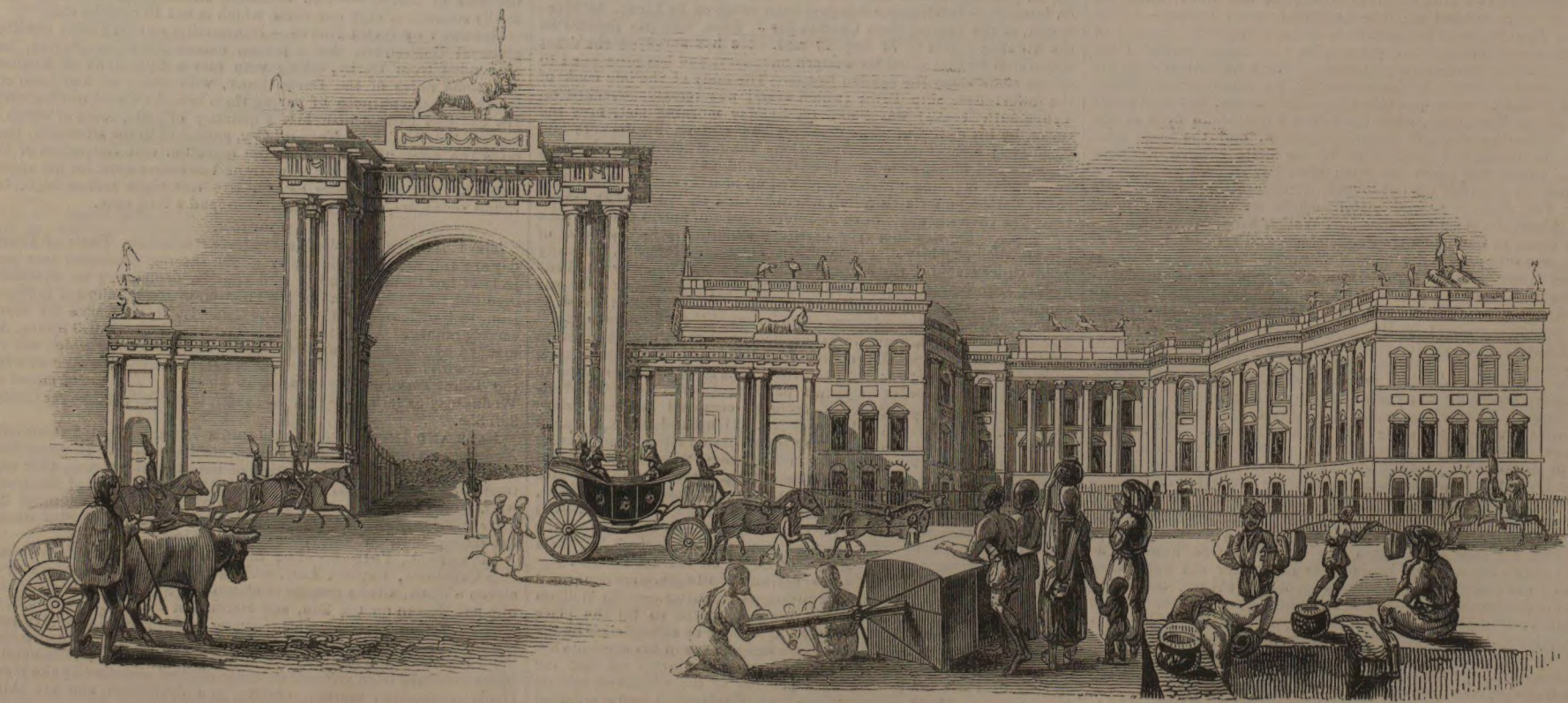
special license, and from this time dates the rise of the company. Not long after, the profits amounted from one to two hundred per cent. upon the capital; while at the same time its factories increased in number, but chiefly in the states of the Mogul, whose favour was assiduously cultivated. The monopoly enjoyed by



TOMB OF THE SULTAN MAHMOOD.

the company was rather distasteful to Cromwell, who gave license to others to trade to India; but after the Restoration a charter of incorporation was eventually obtained. The renewal of this charter in 1744 was considered of such value, that they lent the Govern-

ment one million pounds at three per cent., to obtain an extension of the grant till 1780. During this time the company were silently laying the foundation of that ascendancy which was to rise upon the ruins of the Mogul empire; and the establishment of Fort



PALACE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT CALCUTTA.

St. George in 1640, and subsequently the grant of Bombay and Calcutta, afforded secure starting-points for the power which has since extended itself over Hindostan, and eventually claimed as its tributaries one hundred and fifty millions of people. This power the company still possesses, although the Act of 1833, which deprived them of their exclusive trading privileges, fixed 1854 as the date when they were to lose the territorial government.

Our view of the East India House represents the front as seen from Leadenhall-street, but this portion gives little idea of the extent of the building, although its appearance is decidedly imposing—an effect in a great measure produced by the elevation of the portico, which consists of Ionic columns supporting a handsomely sculptured entablature. The interior contains many handsome apartments, but the most interesting is

THE EAST INDIA MUSEUM,
where a pleasant morning may be spent. The public are admitted gratuitously, and curators and servants are engaged to point out and explain the various articles which form the treasures of the collection. In one apartment will be found, as chief officer of the departments of library and museum, Professor Wilson,—in the realms of Asiatic lore a worthy follower of those splendid scholars whom England has heretofore produced. In a case, on the left hand upon entering, and classed in the same cabinet which has been appropriated for the reception of the Rumal or holy handkerchief, and other relics pertaining to the late Tippoo Sultan, will be found the five new medals, engraved in our last week's paper, and intended to represent the several orders of honour and merit among the native officers of British India. The first class of the first order, that of British India, is a large gold medal, in the form of an irradiated star, in the centre of which is embossed, upon a cerulean enamelled ground, a lion *passant* in gold. It is suspended by a crown, the whole being surrounded by a wreath of laurel pattern. The periphery of the medallion bears the following inscription:—"The Military Order of British India." No. 2 is precisely the same in character as No. 1, save and except that in the latter the crown is dispensed with. No. 3 is defined by a gold octo-radiated star, but instead of the lion being introduced into the centre, as in the former instances, two swords crossed, erect, are substituted. No. 4 is exemplified by a silver star, similar in form to that of No. 3, but the wreath is composed of gold, the symbols and letters of silver. No. 5 is the same in every respect as No. 4, save that the medal is silver throughout. The first two medallions denote the orders of "honour," the following three those of "merit." The inscription on the latter is "Reward of valour." They are all exquisitely executed.

THE SEPOYS,
or native troops, for whom these decorations are exclusively intended, are worthy of every reward which may be bestowed upon them. Composing the mass of the army, without them our immense Indian empire could not be retained, yet they have ever manifested the greatest fidelity, and when led by European officers have been found equal to all those emergencies which a state of active warfare presents. During our late campaigns in Afghanistan the Sepoys played a conspicuous part, and there, as elsewhere, behaved well. If here and there a single incident be pointed out to qualify this general commendation of the native Indian army, inquiry would discover that when they have been found wanting the defect has rather been the fault of the leader than of his men. The non-commissioned officers are selected from the natives—the commissioned officers being all Europeans; and when the latter are at all deserving, they quickly gain the confidence and affection of the men, who will then follow them wherever led, despite all dangers or difficulties.

The sects and shades of religious belief of the sepoy are numerous, and as varied as the countries and districts in which the regiments are raised and recruited. The strength of the native army in 1826 was two hundred and ninety-six thousand men! In 1833 this had been reduced to two hundred and twenty-four thousand, but has since increased to about three hundred thousand men! the amount of the force now at the disposal of the Governor-General in addition to the British regiments serving in India. The appearance of the Sepoys being familiar only to those who have journeyed in Hindustan, a group has been selected as a subject for illustration. Their number and importance,—their valour and fidelity, deserve the compliment thus paid them, no less than that which the Parliament has bestowed upon the Sepoy regiments now serving in China in common with their European brethren.



TIPPPOO'S TIGER.

Such of our readers as may feel inclined to pay a visit to the museum will not fail to notice "Tippoo's Tiger," which for the benefit of those residing away from the metropolis we engrave. It is a piece of mechanism displaying at once the ingenuity and barbarism of the artist who produced it, no less than the ferocity of nature which could induce a prince to esteem it as a favourite toy. By turning a crank like the handle of an organ—sounds are emitted resembling the shrieks of a man in the jaws of a tiger—while ever and anon a deeper tone is heard, intended to represent the roar of the animal.

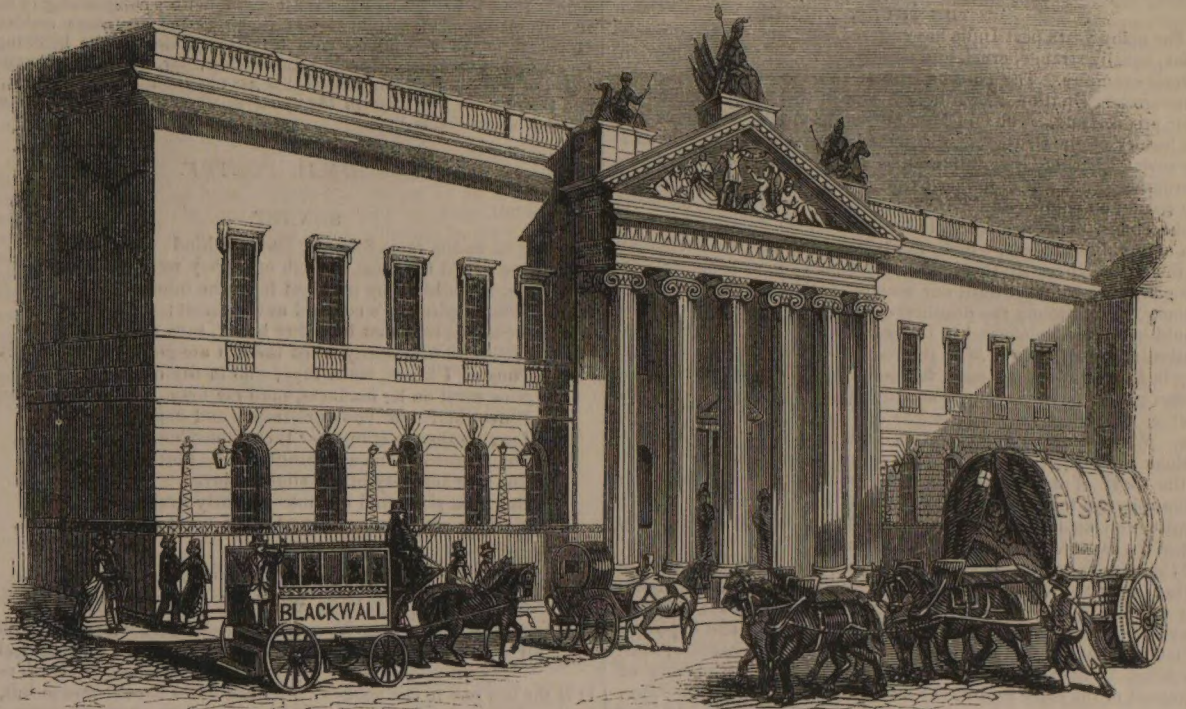
By an easy transition we pass from the house of the Directors in London to that of the director on the scene of action—from the East India House in London to the palace of the Governor-General in Calcutta. Of this the views will give a far better idea than would be afforded by verbal description.

PROCESSION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Our engraving is from a sketch taken at the moment the Governor is leaving the palace, surrounded by his European and native officers; and, as a suitable companion picture, we give a state procession, to convey an idea of the general style and splendour of these Eastern ceremonials. The representative of England in India is the successor of the Mogul Emperors, and supports a power more perfect and compact than theirs, surrounded by almost equal magnificence. Our last gave the particulars of a procession to meet the army upon its return from Afghanistan—but this display was only the forerunner of others, of which our illustration conveys the character and spirit as well as the detail.

TOMB OF MAHMOUD.

The tomb of the conqueror Mahmoud—the gates of which, after centuries of neglect, have again become of importance—still stands near Ghuznee. It is a large building, now boasting few adornments, surrounded by a wall and surmounted by a dome in the style represented by our engraving. In the apartments connected with



EAST INDIA HOUSE.

PORTRAIT OF THE CHIEF OF THE THUGS.
Taken after his recent capture.

SEPOYS OF BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND BENGAL PRESIDENCIES—IN BACK GROUND A MEMBER OF THE DROMEDARY CORPS.

the building are many remarkable sculptures in stone; lions, tigers, and other animals being the most prominent subjects. Upon the marble sarcophagus which contains the ashes of the monarch choice passages from the Koran are inscribed, with other Arabic quotations suitable to the place of interment and in reference to the departed conqueror, whilst the ponderous mace of the Iconoclast of Indian history still remains at the head of his tomb, as token and memorial of his prowess.

THE THUGS.

For many years past India has suffered from one of those associations, equally strange, cruel, and deadly, of which history affords us several examples. The Thugs are a native tribe whose daily avocations are assassination and robbery, and in these they excel any of their predecessors. The Old Man of the Mountain, who figures in the history of the Crusades, the Assassins, who gave their name to the cowardly crime they followed as a trade, none of those whose murderous deeds are chronicled during the world's past experience can stand any comparison with the skill and murderous dexterity of the Thugs. Our readers will all remember the volumes from the pen of a gallant officer, which, in giving many curious particulars of this tribe, invested them with an atmosphere of romance. To this course we cannot award our commendation, since murder and robbery, being among the deadliest crimes which man can commit, should in no case be clothed in the colours of poetry, or receive the illusive interest of fiction. With this reservation, however, the volumes may be sought advantageously for the history of Thuggism; and the Indian papers having brought us information of the capture of the chief of the tribe we have thought the subject worthy of illustration. When time and civilization shall have rendered such associations mere matter of history, not of real occurrence, the portrait of the chief of the Thugs may then, as now, be turned to with a philosophic eye to scan the lineaments of one capable of making murder and spoliation the common business of his career. The fact of the capture was thus referred to in our last:—

"Captain Vallancey has again been successful in Thug capturing, having secured one of great note in Northern Arcot. Being the only one left of his profession in the north, and as his influence was great among the fraternity in the south, Vallancey had kept up a vigilant search after him. Besides this important capture, other two noted Thugs are reported as having been shot. He is now off in pursuit of the three sons of the late celebrated female Thug, Jug-damah, and other parties who have emigrated to the south, and who have turned their steps in a direction where they are little expected. Vallancey has captured ten noted Thugs within twenty months."

Our engraving displays him as he appeared when taken disguised as a traveller's escort, the upper part of his face painted white after the usual fashion of the country with commercial travellers. He holds in his hand the charmed axe of *Deera*, the sanguine goddess of his idolatry.

THE PROPOSED NEW LAW COURTS, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

By a stupid and wholly unaccountable blunder there last week appeared in this paper, appended to an engraving representing the proposed new law courts, Lincoln's Inn Fields, a description belonging to an entirely different edifice, and we proceed to give the proper description of the building in question:—

The expediency of erecting in the neighbourhood of the Inns of Court new courts for the sittings in law and equity, in lieu of the present courts adjoining Westminster Hall, has been mooted in Parliament during the last two sessions, when select committees were appointed to inquire into the subject. From their report and minutes of evidence we gather that the classical structure engraved in our last paper has been designed by Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the new houses of Parliament. Sir Charles considers the site of Lincoln's Inn Fields to be the most desirable; the projected building for the law courts would occupy about two acres and one third, or somewhat more than one third of the area within the rails of Lincoln's Inn Fields, or between one eighth and one ninth of the open space in the fields, the gardens, and the New-square. The height of the proposed building would be about 50 feet, which would not materially impede the circulation of air, which would be much improved by the proposed enlargement of the various approaches, whilst the courts themselves would be belted with a plantation, averaging 100 feet in width, and at an average distance of 200 feet from the surrounding houses.

The design is quadrangular in plan, the entrance porticoes for the public facing Lincoln's Inn-gardens and the block of houses between Duke-street and Great Queen-street. In the two other sides are private entrance porticoes for the judges and barristers; and to these as well as the public porticoes, are inclined carriage-roads and footpaths; and at each outer angle of the plan is a lodge; and around the buildings are an open area and colonnade. In the centre of the design is a public hall, 200 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 60 feet high, or nearly equal to the area of Westminster-hall. Around this hall, and communicating with it by lobbies, are twelve courts lighted from above; the largest 55 feet long by 45 feet wide; the others 35 feet long by 25 feet wide. Each court is to have attached rooms for the judges and their clerks, with rooms for barristers, solicitors, and witnesses, and the means of access to the witness-box in the court, without interruption from the public. On the same floor will be retiring rooms for juries, rooms for grand juries, for the grand inquest, for refreshments, &c.; and a library at each angle. On this floor also and the basements Sir C. Barry proposes to arrange the whole of the records of the country, with sufficient space for an increase of about one third of their present number. The basement story is to be vaulted and rendered fire-proof, and well lighted and ventilated from the area. Another story is proposed above the ground-floor, to be lighted entirely from within, above the top of the courts; and here might be accommodated the Masters in Chancery, resident court-keepers, &c.

The accesses proposed to the new courts are, from the west-end of the town, by removal of the houses adjoining Little-turnstile; from the City, *via* Holborn, by removal of the houses on the west side of Great-turnstile; from Westminster, by means of a new street from the end of Catherine-street, through White-hart-yard, and Blackmore and Clare-streets; and the approach from the City, *via* Fleet-street, might be much improved by widening Carey-street, at its junction with Chancery-lane. Sir Charles Barry has also directed his attention to two other sites for the new courts, one between Lincoln's-inn New-square and the Temple, or the block of houses from Bell-yard to Boswell-court; and the other a portion of the Roll's estates, between Chancery-lane and Fetter-lane, but Sir Charles decidedly prefers the area of Lincoln's Inn Fields, especially if the record establishment is to be united with the courts. It should be added, that in the architect's plan for the New Houses of Parliament the only alteration contemplated is a change in the elevations towards old Palace-yard and St. Margaret-street, to harmonize those fronts with the rest of the building; whereas, by the entire removal of the courts, additional accommodation would be afforded for the business of Parliament, so that the scheme embraces two objects.

Sir Charles Barry has prepared his plan at the instance of Mr. Vizard, and in consequence of resolutions passed at a meeting of solicitors. He roughly estimates the cost of the building at about £200,000; and Sir Charles's "vague opinion" is that the cost of the approaches would be considerably under a million.

Meanwhile, the opinions of the great law officers on the expediency of the removal of the law courts from Westminster are somewhat conflicting. Lord Abinger states that no fault has been found with the present site until lately, after nearly 1000 years' experience, though his lordship acknowledges his partiality for Westminster as being "a foolish prejudice" he has against "change with all its accompaniments;" and the walk from the inns of court to Westminster he considers but an imaginary inconvenience. The Lord Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls are favourable to the concentration of the courts, the grand feature of the new building.

The Lord Chief Justice inclines to this opinion, which was the original principle of Westminster Hall, to which site also "a feeling of *religio loci* exists among the judges." The Lord Chancellor considers that Lincoln's Inn Fields would be the best site, it being near the chambers and law offices; although his lordship will not countenance the application of the Sutors' Fund to the expense of the new building; and the means, therefore, remain to be provided. Lincoln's Inn Fields is decidedly in "the law quarter of the town," and the desire on the part of the profession for the removal of the courts there is increasing; the West-end solicitors complaining of the inconvenience of Westminster as much as the attorneys resident elsewhere in the metropolis. Among the objections is the blocking-up an open space like Lincoln's Inn Fields; Mr. M. D. Hill having heard of persons who considered this area as their "country walk," and that "they had been in the country, when they had been round Lincoln's Inn Fields."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET.

E'en as the roses Summer leaves behind
Are priz'd the most, though once they were not fairest—
Or, when high joy is absent from the mind,
Inferior pleasure's counted as the rarest:
Or as the bird that loves her brood, save one,
Will tend him dearly when the rest are gone!
Thus do I know, when they, who in thy heart
Now revel on its fondness, shall ere long
Prove their light vows are frailty and depart,
Leaving thee weeping o'er their fabled song—
Thou'lt turn to me and kindly here approve
The true sincerity of my slighted love!
But thou shalt find me not—an early grave
My love—my wrongs—my broken heart shall have!—W.

A COMPARISON!

WRITTEN ON THE LAST LEAF OF A LADY'S ALBUM.

<p>This page is left for me to fill With all the best poetic skill My art may own: It is the last one in the book— Let us turn back, my Muse! and look At what's foregone.</p> <p>Sonnets to lips and eyes are here— Vows, sworn at least to be sincere, A goodly tribe:— A goddess truly must she be, In mind and form all symmetry, They here describe!</p> <p>Pansies and faded violets Are mingled with the honey'd sweets Of flatt'ring words:— On ev'ry page "Forget-me-not!" Doth leave a trace—sometimes a blot— As chance affords!</p>	<p>And here's a wither'd rose, all pale, But scented sweet as when the gale First woo'd its breath:— There's not a storied line to tell, Was it the gift of Love's farewell Or friend's in death!</p> <p>But yet 'tis cradled in the nook, The yett'ring of this tiny book; A jetty tress Is all that binds it to the leaf; It seems a flow'et strewn by grief Some grave to dress!</p> <p>Oh! thus in woman's heart will dwell The ling'ring of some broken spell In gayest hour; And sweetly sad 'mid revelry, Breathe forth the sigh of memory, Like this dead flow'r! W.</p>
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* Melliti verborum globuli.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took walking exercise both this morning and afternoon. Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the whole of the court, attended divine service in the private chapel within the castle: the Rev. John Vane officiated.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards, attended by Colonel Wyld and Mr. Anson, left the castle in a carriage and four for Swinley, where saddle-horses had been sent forward in readiness. His Royal Highness then rode round the extensive cover lands at Swinley, Rapley, and Bagshot, and visited the old Roman encampment on the heath. The royal party returned to the castle to luncheon. This afternoon her Majesty rode out in a pony phaeton, driven by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wyld were in attendance on horseback. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken an airing. Lord Hardwicke and the Hon. C. A. Murray hunted with her Majesty's staghounds to-day; the meet being at Thorpe.

TUESDAY.—The usual routine was observed by her Majesty and her royal consort. The royal dinner party included the following personages:—The Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. the Misses Stanley and Hamilton, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Lincoln, Viscount and Viscountess Emlyn, Lord Hawarden, Sir Robert Otway, Colonel Wyld, Colonel Arbuthnot, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Fraxtorius. Covers were laid for fifteen.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual early walk this morning; afterwards his Royal Highness passed some time in the riding-school, attended by Colonel Wyld.

The court leaves Windsor this morning (Friday) for Buckingham Palace, the presence of Prince Albert being required at the Duchy of Cornwall Office at Somerset House. It is expected that her Majesty and the Prince (who, with the royal suite, will proceed to Paddington by a special train from Slough) will leave the castle in the course of the morning, so as to enable his Royal Highness to reach Somerset House about noon. The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, who are in excellent health, will accompany their illustrious parents to town.

We have heard that her Majesty has been pleased to grant the Marchioness Wellesley apartments in Hampton-court Palace, as a mark of royal favour. Her ladyship's health has much improved, and it is expected she will resume her duties as one of the ladies of the bedchamber of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

A meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commission was held on Tuesday at the office in Whitehall-place.

Mr. Counter, Mayor of Kingston, Canada, had an interview with Lord Stanley on Tuesday at the Colonial-office. The Rev. Dr. Alder had also an interview with his lordship at the Colonial-office.

We understand the nuptials of the noble heir of the Dukedom of Hamilton and the Princess Mary, daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, are to be solemnized on Saturday next, the 18th inst. The Earl of Dunmore, cousin of the noble marquis, and several members of the ducal family, departed at the close of the past week for Germany, to be present at the festivities preceding the solemnity.

We regret to record the demise of Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., who expired on Friday se'nnight after a short illness. His only son, Mr. T. G. Hesketh, succeeds to the title and estates.

Lieut.-General Lord Seaton had an interview with Lord Stanley on Monday at the Colonial-office. His lordship arrived in town on Saturday from the Continent.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived in town on Monday morning from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, visited his lordship in the afternoon at the Foreign-office.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has issued cards for a dinner on Sunday next, at Kensington Palace, to his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess St. Aulaire, &c.

Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., has left Hawkin's Hotel, Dover-street, for his seat, Seaton, Devonshire, and early in the ensuing month returns to town, *en route*, to embark for Corfu, where his lordship, it is understood, will succeed the Right Hon. J. A. S. Mackenzie as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CAMBRIDGE.—ANOTHER MURDER.—It will be recollected by our readers that in last January twelvemonths a gentleman named John James Hopwood, a graduate of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was found nearly dead, in a ditch near Chesterton, under circumstances which excited suspicion that he had not been fairly dealt with. He breathed and groaned when first discovered, but died without ever uttering a word. An inquest was held upon his body, and in the absence of evidence of foul play, a verdict of "Died by the Visitation of God" was returned. It appears, however, that a young woman, who is suffering imprisonment in Cambridge jail for robbery, has made a confession, from which it appears that Mr.

Hopwood was murdered for the sake of robbing him. The woman in question states that she was at Milton feast, in company with other young women and two men, and that the latter, on their return murdered a man, by smothering him in the snow, in Cottenham fields. The names of the parties implicated by this confession are at present withheld, for the purposes of justice. But if the girl's statements be true, it will probably not be long before the guilty parties are brought to trial.

GLoucester.—A CLERGYMAN SHOT BY HIS STEP-SON.—On Monday morning last, a young man, about eighteen years of age, of genteel appearance, was brought to the Gloucester county gaol, charged with having intentionally shot the Rev. Hugh Percy Rennett, perpetual curate of Norton, a parish situated four miles from this city, on the road to Tewkesbury. The circumstances under which the outrage was committed are reported to be as follow:—Mr. Rennett, who is related to the Northumberland family, married a Mrs. Clarke, the mother of the young man committed. The marriage was a very unhappy one, scarcely a day passing without some brawl or other occurring. As was natural, the young man took part with his mother, and it is alleged that the combined power of the mother and son was too powerful for the single-handed vicar. On Friday se'nnight there was a quarrel, and on Saturday night another, in the course of which the vicar threatened to strike his wife. This, it is said, roused the passions of the son to an ungovernable pitch, and, seizing a loaded pistol, he fired at his step-father. The ball entered the neck, and the serious nature of the wound becoming instantly apparent, surgical aid was sent for, and the most persevering efforts made to extract the ball, but without effect. William Cother, Esq., surgeon, of this city, was sent for express on Sunday, and ascertained that the ball, after penetrating the throat, through the centre of the stock worn by the unfortunate gentleman, passed by the larynx, taking an oblique direction towards what is called the painter's muscle, and then descending downwards towards the shoulder. As may be supposed, the reverend gentleman remains in a very precarious state. The son stated to the magistrates that his step-father had frequently threatened his life, and that, as a measure of self-defence, he kept a loaded pistol at all times within his reach. In the course of the brawl on Saturday night Mr. Rennett (he says) struck him on the head with a life-preserver, and this led to the firing of the pistol. It is said that the wounded man gives a very different account of the transaction.

MANCHESTER.—The twenty-second annual general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures was held at the office, Town-hall Buildings, King-street, on Monday last, for the purposes of receiving the annual report of the board of directors, and of electing the directors for the ensuing year. Holland Hoole, Esq., vice-president of the chamber, took the chair. In accordance with annual custom, the directors of the chamber proceeded to lay before the members a digest of the principal subjects to which their attention had been directed during the past year, amongst which the Corn-laws and the tariff occupied no inconsiderable portion of their attention. The report of the directors was unanimously approved of and adopted.

NEWCASTLE.—A remarkable case of death from hydrophobia has this week occurred in Newcastle. The sufferer was a labouring man, named Richard Oxley, who about two years ago was bitten by a mad dog in two places on the left arm. The wounds were at the time dressed by Mr. Walker, surgeon, and in due course healed. No further inconvenience was felt by Oxley until Saturday week, when he suddenly became ill, and during Sunday manifested decided symptoms of this dreadful disease—falling into violent fits whenever water or any other liquid was presented to him. Medical assistance was procured prior to the exhibition of these symptoms, but without effect; he expired in great agony on the Tuesday morning following.

IRELAND.

COLLEGE ELECTION.—The election for the Dublin University took place on Friday week, when Mr. George Alexander Hamilton was returned without opposition. This is the gentleman who several times stood for the county of Dublin, and, for a short time, represented its city on Conservative principles. He was put in nomination by the Vice-Provost, Dr. Prior, and Mr. George Ogle Moore.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN NEWPORT.—We deeply regret to announce the death of the venerated Sir John Newport, Bart., which took place on Thursday se'nnight, at his seat, Newpark, near Waterford, for which city he had been long the zealous and faithful representative.

The *Wexford Conservative* enters the following circumstance on record as an event worthy of an *annus mirabilis*:—On the opening of the Farmers' Arms Hotel, at Gorey, on the 26th ult., one hundred gentlemen of that neighbourhood, without any political or religious distinction, dined together in perfect harmony!

The *Dublin Monitor* says that the members of the Sackville-street Club, in that city, have invited the Lord-Lieutenant to a grand ball, for the 21st of this month; and that his Excellency has requested the judges to postpone the circuits, for the convenience of numerous invited guests, barristers and country gentlemen. Two of the learned judges, Ball and Jackson, are stated to have yielded to the mandate, and postponed the commencement of the Munster Circuit to the 25th. But others, not so courtly, refuse to delay the public business for a day.

The case of George O'Malley Irwin, Esq., barrister-at-law, v. Major-General George O'Malley, was tried last week (for the second time) before the Chief Baron and a special jury. On the former trial (before a common jury) the jury disagreed, and one of them was withdrawn. The plaintiff, who is a barrister, was residing in Dublin in April, 1840, at which time his brother, Captain William Irwin, was on leave from his regiment in Dublin. The defendant, who was then unwell, and colonel of the captain's regiment, was quartered in London, from whence he wrote a letter to the captain, upon the 23rd of April, 1840. This letter constituted the ground of the plaintiff's action.—Mr. Whiteside stated the case for the plaintiff, and a number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony seemed to make much more for the defendant than for the plaintiff.—Mr. Sergeant Keating was heard at great length for the defendant. He contended that the letter written by the general was a privileged communication, such as he, in either of his capacities of colonel of his nephew's regiment, or as his uncle, he should and ought to have written. The letter in question was a matter of advice to him and his family, as to what course of conduct they should pursue towards the plaintiff, who could not be associated with by gentlemen, or introduced into the company of gentlemen, having been found guilty, and having undergone imprisonment for forgery.—The Chief Baron charged the jury. He said they should consider the relation in which the general stood towards the parties to whom he wrote the letter and to the plaintiff—uncle and colonel to the former, and uncle to the latter—in considering the feelings which prompted the writing of the letter. The question for their consideration was, whether the communication was made with a malicious intent, for the purpose of damaging the plaintiff's character. They had evidence given to show that the general had received a communication at the period of his sister's death which might be supposed to draw from him the letter in question. The feelings by which it was dictated was a matter for their consideration; and from the evidence adduced they should come to the conclusion—was it written with a malicious intent or not. They would consider the evidence upon that subject, and if they thought it was that honest, fair, warranted, or privileged communication, not going beyond in language what the circumstances would require, they ought to find a verdict for the defendant. If, on the contrary, they considered it was not that fair, *bona fide* communication, they would find for the plaintiff and consider what damages he was entitled to at their hands.—The jury, without leaving the box, found for the defendant, with 6d. costs.

The *Clare Journal* states that cattle, which had been seized for poor rates, under decrees granted at the last Killaloe Sessions, were set up to auction in the town of Tulla last week, and that—as no one could be got to purchase—they were given back to the owners.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE MADMAN'S CAVE.

'Mid the blue heath and fern,
Where mountain oaks yearn
Their branches to twine o'er the
cleft
Of a deep river's gloom,
There's a green spot of bloom,
For which the low world I have left!

There I've nothing to fear,
I've nothing to hear,
But the huge hanging crags and
the flood—
The crags they have hung
Since the waterfall sung
Its first foamy song to the wood!

The wood, the greenwood,
That for ages has stood
A-fringing the stream and its
rocks:—
The stream—the hoarse stream
That joins in the scream
Of the wild birds that dwell there
in flocks!

In flocks where they dwell,
In the mountain or dell,
Be sure there is loneliness too:—
I would not be found
In the low vulgar ground,
Where the eagle or heath-cock ne'er
drew!

Around my high nest
There is stillness and rest,
Save waters that tumble for aye!
Though the tempest may rave
There's a calm in my cave,
And a twilight that's better than
day!

A twilight that loves
The sad tint of the groves—
The groves that love twilight as
well:
For they close 'round about
To keep the day out—
The day never yet saw my cell!

In the warm summer night,
I have let the moonlight,
Just peep for awhile in my bow'r:
And the star-lights so blue
Have oft twinkled through
The chinks of my airy-built tower!

* In this and some following stanzas an attempt has been made to imitate the *Con-a-don*, or iterative style of the ancient Irish poets.

RELIGIOUS QUIBBLES.

The inquisition punished heretics by fire, to elude the maxim, *Ecclesia non movet sanguinem*; for burning a heretic, say they, does not shed his blood. Otho, the bishop, at the Norman invasion, in the tapestry worked by Matilda, the Queen of William the Conqueror, is represented with a mace in his hand, for the purpose that when he despatched his antagonist he might not spill blood but only break his bones. Religion had her quibbles as well as law.

John Aurelio Angurello, an Italian poet, who was professor of the belles lettres at Treviso, where he died in 1524, wrote a Latin poem, entitled "Chrysopoeia, or the Art of making Gold." This he dedicated to Leo the Tenth; upon which the pontiff presented him with a large empty purse, and said, that "as he could make gold he best knew how to fill it."

DISCONTENT.

However paradoxical it may appear, we are more indebted to a man's discontent than to his nobler qualities for the comforts we enjoy; since had he remained content society would have made little advance.

THE RESTORATION OF THE GATES OF SOMMATH BY LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

The gates of Gaza, which, in days of yore,
The mighty Sampson on his shoulders bore,
Prostrate remained—no sacrilegious hand
Dared to erect them in the Holy Land.
Not so of Sommath: these the Christian Lord,
With heathen rites, to heathens hath restored.
Strange contrast! Yet alike their fate appears;
For Sampson pulled a house about his ears.—*Times.*

GEORGE THE FOURTH'S DOMESTIC HABITS.

He usually received me at from ten to eleven o'clock, in his bed. He chatted with me for half an hour or an hour, and was generally very agreeable, although now and then irritable. He was not strictly attentive to facts, but embellished all his stories, to render them more amusing, so that it would not answer always to repeat his sayings of others. When ill, the King would never allow that it had been caused by his own imprudence. One morning his tongue was white, and he was much heated. "By God," said he, "it is very extraordinary that I should be thus heated, for I lived very abstemiously, and went to bed in good time. I must have some *beauve de vie*, Sir." When we went out of the room, W— said, "You must not professionally act upon what his Majesty said; he was drinking Maraschino at two o'clock this morning." He was a good judge of the medicine which would best suit him. [This is a strong admission for a medical authority.] He bore enormous doses of opiates—one hundred drops of laudanum, for instance. In bleeding, also, I have known from twenty to twenty-five ounces taken from him several times. [Probably on that very account.] The King was irregular in his times for eating and drinking. "Bring me cold chicken," he would say at eleven before he rose. "Yes, sire," "Bring it, and give me a goblet of soda water." Soon after he ate again, and at dinner largely; but he did not, in general, drink much at dinner, unless tempted by the society of men that he liked. He suffered much from rheumatism and gout, but the colchicum relieved him. One morning when he had rheumatism in his hip, and there was a doubt about the propriety of giving him colchicum, he said, "Gentlemen, I have borne your half measures long enough to please you—now I will please myself, and take colchicum," which he did, and was soon relieved, &c.—*Life of Sir Astley Cooper.*

Opinion and belief are influenced by affection as well as by propensity. The noted story of a fine lady and a curate viewing the moon through a telescope, is a pleasant illustration. "I perceive," says the lady, "two shadows inclining to each other; they are certainly two happy lovers." "Not at all," replies the curate; "they are two steeples of a cathedral."

OUR FIRST FRIEND.

As morning tears on summer flowers,
As pearls in ocean cave,
As sunlit in Elysian bowers,
As moonlight on the wave,
Not even dreams of bliss, above,
Are purer than a Mother's love!

In helpless childhood's shadowy hour,
When all seems dim and scarce defined,
On her hath God bestowed the power,
To mould the young Immortal's mind:
And cold and drear this world would prove,
Without a Mother's watchful love!

And when maturity hath brought,
Its train of kind affections seared,
Its worm of care and cankering thought,
To blight the flowers gay hope had reared:—
The balm of peace is poured on us,
Through thine—a Mother's soothing voice!

Yea, e'en though error track our way,
And tongues speak lightly of our fame,
And thy false friends—prosperity—
Have fled with fortune's fiftful flame;—
ONE bright star still the Lord hath given,
To guide the wanderer home—to Heaven!—*Mrs. La Mont.*

VALENTINE'S DAY.

The practice of "choosing a Valentine," as it is called, on this day (Feb. 14) is too well known to need explanation. The origin of the custom has been much controverted; it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II., at Rome, A.D. 271. It is said that on this day the birds choose their mates; whence probably came the custom of young people choosing Valentines, or particular friends, on the feast of Valentine.

PRUDERY.

Women who are the least bashful are not unfrequently the most modest; and we are never more deceived than when we would infer any laxity of principle from that freedom of demeanour which often arises from a total ignorance of vice. Prudery, on the contrary, is often assumed rather to keep off the suspicion of criminality than criminality itself; and is resorted to to defend the fair wearer, not from the whispers of the male sex, but of her own; but it is a cumbersome panoply; and, like heavy armour, is seldom worn except by those who attire themselves for the combat, or who have received a wound.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

"Der Freyschütz" has been revived at this house as an after-piece, but with little or no difference from its first production, save that the "getting up" is generally inferior. Horn's *Caspar*, which was the soul of the piece in acting and singing, is sadly missed, and Allen's pure style seems feeble and not at home in the passionate music of Weber. Occasionally there were sweet little *morceaux*, but on the whole it wanted vigour. Miss Romer sang very well, and Miss P. Horton was excellent. There was nothing of revival about the scenery save a little *refouching*; the additions or alterations of the incantation scene are more grotesque than awfully supernatural.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

On Monday evening last a Mr. Gregory (of some repute among the Shaksperian Historic Society) dressed for the part of *Hamlet*, and appeared on these boards ready and willing to go through that arduous character; but, owing to something or other, the audience would not allow him to be heard; and, although he for a considerable time "brunted their fury with undaunted mien," he was ultimately obliged to retire, amidst a very general shout of execration! Of course, as to his merits as an actor we cannot presume to offer an opinion; but we hear that he has often played successfully at the *semi-reducta* exhibitions given by the above society at her Majesty's Theatre and elsewhere. We have heard his *Othello* commended; and good judges assure us that in *Iago* also his delivery of the following passages is particularly striking:—

Iago.—Good name in man and woman, my dear lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls:
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not (much?) enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed!

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

RETURN OF BRAHAM!

After an absence of more than two years from his native land, we hail with the most heartfelt delight the return of England's greatest vocal ornament, once the *primo tenore* of Europe—Mr. Braham. We have nothing to do with the motives which threatened us with an exile *usque ad mortem* of our national artist: we have but to felicitate him on the glorious success which has attended him throughout the United States, and congratulate ourselves upon his safe return home, bettered in health, spirits, and circumstances. In conjunction with his youngest son (of whom anon), Mr. Braham has given a concert at the St. James's Theatre, which was literally crammed to the ceiling by a greater crowd of *dilettanti* than it is usual to see congregated on any musical occasion. But this was no ordinary one—the name of Braham was but tradition to many who had never been delighted by his strains, while those who remembered the greener beauty of his florid song thronged with a melancholy foreboding that the aged tree would cast its shadow with its trunk, not with foliage:—

Truncò, non frondibus, efficit umbram!

But how agreeable the disappointment to both parties! They who heard Braham for the first time on Thursday week heard recitative given in a manner which they never met with before; while the apprehensions of his former friends and enthusiastic admirers were soon dissipated on finding that time and absence had done but little to impair the magical powers of his voice, and if that little were at any time perceptible, it was amply atoned for by a more rigid attention to pathos, purity of style, and grace, than when, in other days, he luxuriated in careless freedom through the varieties of a vocal *physique* that in him knew no bounds. Perhaps the seeming defection in power was occasioned by the constraint of accompanying himself (and admirably, too) on the pianoforte. Be this as it may, it afforded more opportunity of hearing him sing than shout—of appreciating his finished style, rather than being astounded by the force and duration of his voice; and, lastly and above all, of following him closely through the subtle subdivisions of his eloquent intonation, of hearing the faithful echo to every particular phrase—nay, word—on which feeling might pause to bestow expression and effect. "Deeper and deeper still," that sublime piece of musical tragic poetry, is yet Braham's own: no other singer can interpret so eloquently, so faithfully, that master monument of the mighty Handel's genius.

The selections of the evening afforded but few novelties, but these were not looked for; the all-absorbing anxiety was to hear "the sweetest singer in the world" (as Miss Porter introduces him in her "Thaddeus of Warsaw"), once more within his native land, and before an audience that he had a thousand times roused to greater enthusiasm than any singer in the world.

Mr. Charles Braham is yet but the *Ascanius puer* led on by his *pater Aeneas*, but promises to be a worthy scion of the parent stock. His physical advantages are of a high order, and whatever defects belong to them are only such as time and skill cannot fail to eradicate.

Another concert was announced for last Thursday of which, and with more particulars relative to the master of English song, we will treat in another notice.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—A genuine Adelphi farce, bearing the name of "Binks the Bagman," and written by Mr. S. Coyne, was produced for the first time at this theatre on Monday evening. It literally overflowed with a closely-sustained and smartly-written stream of *equivoque*, that kept the audience in a fit of hysterical merriment from its commencement to its close.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

GRAND CONCERT IN THE CITY.—On Monday next a concert on an unusually splendid scale will be given at the Universal Hall of Commerce, for the relief of the widows and orphans of those unfortunates who were lately lost in the *Reliance* East Indian and the *Conqueror*, on the coast of France. Amongst the host of celebrated names announced in the programme are those of Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Madame Caradori Allen, Miss Rainforth, Miss Birch, M. Benedict, and Sir George Smart, under whose direction the performance will be conducted. Her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, and several of the highest nobles of the land, have already made the most munificent contributions to the praiseworthy undertaking.

GREENWICH SOCIETY.—Monday night the lecture-room, in connexion with the above Society, was opened, for the first time, to the public. The room is large and commodious, constructed with a view to effect, without losing sight of convenience. The arrangements are such, that when the room is crowded—and it is capable of containing about 1000 persons—no one can complain of either obstruction to the eye or impediment to the ear. Many of those who have eminently distinguished themselves in the promotion of popular education honoured the occasion with their presence. The room was crowded to excess with a large and attentive audience of both sexes.

LITERATURE.

THE TRADUCED. An Historical Romance; by N. MICHELL, Author of "The Fatalist, or the Fortunes of Godolphin." In three volumes. T. and W. Boone.

Joanna, Queen of Naples from 1343 to 1381, was one of the most remarkable women of the middle ages. A volume would be required to detail with any particularity the incidents of her various and troubled life, and the fortunes of the four husbands who successively shared her love and her kingdom, nor, if the truth were severely told, without taint or shadow of colour, would it be a very edifying detail. Some degree of mystery rests on various portions of her strange story, but although we always wish to lean to the side of charity, it would require a far more ample share of undoubting faith than we can lay claim to to believe her a guiltless,

or even a very estimable personage. Still, she was no doubt sinned against as well as sinning; and although she is more than suspected of having made away with her first husband, Andrew of Hungary, we must allow that he was a man of brutal manners, and that she was exposed, amidst the anarchy of those barbarous times of feudality, and in the horrid atmosphere of vice and cruelty which then filled Naples, to temptations which might have proved too great for even a stronger vessel than the frail Joanna. Few portions of modern history have given rise to more furious controversy than the tale of her life, and the question of her guilt or innocence. Boccaccio, Petrarch, and an authority of far more weight than either, Giannone, in his learned history of Naples, stoutly maintain the latter: the former appears from the chronicles of the day, and from an impartial consideration of her general character, as well as the circumstances of the times; and to this view of the case the late acute and judicious Sismondi, who probably knew more of Italian history than any other man of his day, perhaps we may say, than any man now living, has given his sanction. This difference of witnesses and obscurity of testimony may well give us pause when the truth of historical relations is agitated. Annals and historians are no more infallible, nor inaccessible to the influence of those sinister motives which pervert the judgment and clothe the mind with the foul crust of prejudice, than meaner men. Thus it is that we are made the fools of time, and that "the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds, and laugh at us" and our trivial affairs. For who can pretend to foretell how it may please the writers of some future day to tell the story of our own times, or how the events of this passing scene, which now appear so clear, certain, and indubitable, may look to the prying gaze of posterity! Actions, and occurrences, and the names of parties, may remain to future ages, but how curiously misinterpreted, how strangely distorted!

The romance of "The Traduced" is concerned with the earliest part of Joanna's life; her unhappy union with Andrea, the conspiracy against him and murder, and her second marriage with her lover and cousin, Prince Louis of Tarentum. The author has chosen to view her as an injured, guiltless, slandered heroine, whether really believing her so, or for the purposes of his novel. To this we have little or no objection to make. It matters nothing to the general public of the present day whether she was so or not, so long as the means exist of satisfying inquirers after truth, who are not content to take their notions of history from the pages of romancers, and are anxious to read its priceless lessons in a less turbid and polluted source. The book then, as a romance, is a very fair production, and may be read with pleasure, although not belonging to the first class. We trust the author will not take the latter portion of the sentence to heart. For ourselves, there is nothing that could happen to us we should so much deprecate as being the author of a first-rate novel or romance—we mean as such things go at the present day. In the judgment of the discerning, no small portion of criminality may fairly be thought to attach to such a character. Your first-class novel is now a companion for Newgate, and the fitting hand-book of Goods and Greenacres. It is generally occupied with the doings of swindlers, thieves, and cut-throats, than whom the author can scarcely be held a more respectable person, and among whom he has doubtless studied and taken his degree. Or it is taken up with the frauds and follies of fashionable life, and the flutterings of the insect tribe who pay their devotions to the fickle goddess who has her shrine at Almack's, and presides over the purlieus of St. James's. Or, if to be assigned to neither of these classes, it is a bundle of maudlin sentiment and unnatural cant, pandering to the depraved taste of a reading public glutted with monstrosities, yet eager after excitement, with characters such as never existed in nature, or anywhere except in the diseased brain of the writer—the impure goblet of Circe, in short, without the sugared charms which made the rank draught palatable. We confess our aversion to drink at such streams, and infinitely prefer resigning ourselves to an hour or two of quiet enjoyment, or even, on occasion, of placid and composed indifference.

There is not much new material in "The Traduced," the characters belong to old types, the incidents have little of novelty, and the style is somewhat inartificial and unpractised. But the author has been at much pains to make himself acquainted with the character of the times and the Italian manners of the period, of which he has succeeded in giving us what is in the main a faithful picture. He is best in description; his portraits want minuteness of outline and distinctness of colouring. There is the usual quantum of monks, knights, princes, princesses, maids of honour, black-browed conspirators, astrologers and their dwarfs, with which romance-readers have long been familiar. It is, however, not inferior to many of the fictions of James, which are made up of very much the same materials. There is, on the whole, room for congratulation at the disappearance of the Minerva-press school of romances. These were books far inferior in worth and talent to nursery tales—dealing in the most vulgar class of melo-dramatic elements—bandits, sorcerers, ghosts, fiends, and blue fire. It was only in the hands of a Radcliffe that such a style could be even tolerable. They have been replaced by a better class of works, of which the present may be taken as a specimen—works generally founded on history, and which have, at least, the merit of credibility in the story, probability in the characters, and respectability in point of composition, with an avoidance of immoral sentiment.

We annex two extracts, in order that our readers may judge of the author's manner. Our first shall be a hawking-party:—

The party pressed forwards, full of spirits and good humour. The scene of the sport,—and with the arrangement we have perceived Durazo had made himself acquainted,—was to be along by the Mare Morto, the ancient Campi Hyssus, and thence by the Lake of Averla. They crossed death and danger, and now the plains so consecrated by Virgil, covered with cyresses, mouldering temples, and towers, spread before them. The spot, which would have awakened a thousand remembrances in the bosom of the classic beholder, had little influence, with the exception of two or three individuals, on any present. They only looked out, where by pond or rushy stream, might lurk heron or crane. It was not long before game was discovered: in the middle of a brook, his head bent down, intent on the minnows that might be sporting around him, stood at a short distance a tall heron. The party halted; the falconers stepped forwards, and unhooding their birds, which were of the true *falco gentilis* breed, and shouting aloud, the heron began to mount. "Not too quick, falconers! allow him time for a sweep," cried Prince Andrea. "By our lady! a noble fellow—full five feet between his extremities!" roared the High Constable. The daunted bird, as if aware by instinct of what was going forwards, having gained a sufficient altitude, careered away before the wind. "Fly them!" cried Andrea. In an instant the men slipped the hawker from the legs of their falcons, and onward like lightning darted the impatient birds. The heron wheeled around to ascertain in what direction his enemies were approaching; but the well-trained falcons soared high above him, and "waiting on," prepared to "stoop." Down came one like a shooting star, aiming at the head of the huge quarry; but the wary heron eluded the stroke by suddenly turning his long neck under his wing. Another followed up the attack, but here the old marsh-bird had the advantage, for, raising his sharp beak as his enemy stooped, he pierced him through the bosom, and the falcon, with a sharp cry, fell lifeless to the ground. "Perdition on the fellow!" cried Andrea; "he has killed my favourite hawk."

The following is a fair specimen of the reflections:—

Brightly, majestically, the sun wheeled from the Levantine wave; the diamond dew glittered upon leaf and flower; and, in the olive-groves, the birds sang jubilee. Morning! what hour is like unto thine? thou scatterest from thy wing freshness and fragrance: thou revivest all nature from the death of night.—Shall not a morning also come for the soul of man? Must he, when the day-star of life is set, for ever lie in his dark and narrow cell? No, for some high purpose, known only to the infinite Mind, are we created; and not for the few brief hours of pain and sorrow which we pass in a perishing world. This our mortal existence must share the fate of you bodiless vapour that skirts the horizon—melt away, as if it had never been.—Yet, man! doubt not—tremble not!—all nature, from the reviving flower in the valley, to the sun dashing over the mountain-top, cries aloud, "Thus shall spring thy unquenchable spirit; and thus shall a morn of immortality burst upon the night of the tomb!"



LITERATURE.

MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS, WITH A MEMOIR, BY JAMES MONTGOMERY, and One Hundred and Twenty Engravings. Two vols. 8vo. Tilt and Bogue.

This is the most splendid and sumptuous edition of Milton ever published. It reflects the highest honour on the taste and enterprise of the spirited publishers that they should have presented to the public in so becoming a garb the immortal poems of "the old man eloquent." The greatest talent has been brought to bear on the illustration of these imperishable efforts of genius, in whose praise men of all nations, creeds, ranks, and characters have so often poured themselves forth, that nothing now remains but the duty of reverential homage and admiration, hardly stopping short on this side of idolatry. Much, however, is to be learned from the eloquent memoir which is prefixed from the pen of James Montgomery, himself a great poet. It is always interesting to learn the views of one eminent man on the life or writings of another; and this interest is greatly heightened in the present instance by the fact that in the personal characters of Milton and Montgomery there are many strong points of resemblance. Lofly principle, unshaken integrity, and

A love of right, a scorn of wrong,
Of coward and of slave,

are the attributes of both. The memoir and accompanying criticisms are every way worthy of the high reputation of the gentleman and amiable poet. But how shall we speak of the beautiful wood-engravings which ornament the book, so rich and various in their beauty? Perhaps it would be enough to say that Thompson, Williams, Smith, and Linton, are the artists, and that the designs are from the graphic pencil of Harvey. The gorgeous effect of some of them is beyond anything in this style we have witnessed, accustomed as our readers know we are to the wonders of this branch of art, which it forms our pride and gratification to know that we have contributed by our humble efforts to extend and improve. The kindness of the publishers has placed at our disposal several of the choicest gems which adorn the volumes, and we gladly avail ourselves of their courtesy to present them to the wide circle of our readers, who will hail with ourselves a new triumph of our favourite art. Our first engraving is one of an ambitious



THE ARCH-FIEND.

subject, embodying the grand conception of Milton's arch-fiend, as he sat exalted above his peers of Pandemonium:—

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind.

Again, there is the naming of the beasts, when Adam and Eve, in



THE NAMING OF THE BEASTS.

sylvan shade reclined, passed in review the monsters of the desert, which did obeisance as they presented themselves to the beings who were constituted creation's lords. The salutation of Eve by the



THE SALUTATION OF EVE BY THE ANGEL.

angel is another design we have selected, and beautifully have the artists represented that primitive repast in the bowers of Eden. Next we have the temptation of Eve by the serpent, in which one



THE TEMPTATION OF EVE BY THE SERPENT.

knows not whether most to admire the graceful form of our common mother—the direful reptile, fit dwelling-place for the evil spirit—or the surpassing loveliness of the forest glade. Last comes the onslaught of the tiger on the unwary bull, with the reedy am-



THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE TIGER ON THE UNWARY BULL.

bush-place, so well sung by the poet, and so gorgeously delineated by the artist. There is a luscious beauty about the trees and foliage of the deep dell which makes this specimen our favourite. For exquisite delicacy of outline, combined with breadth and richness of general effect, it probably never has been equalled. We shall conclude our present notice of this admirable edition (to which we intend to return) by saying that all admirers of Milton ought, by the immediate purchase of a copy, to testify their sense of the service which the publishers, Messrs. Tilt and Bogue, have rendered by it to art and literature.

INTERMENT and DISINTERMENT; or, a further Exposition of the practices pursued in the Metropolitan places of Sepulture, and the Results as affecting the Health of the Living. By G. A. WALKER, Surgeon. Longman and Co.

The author of this pamphlet has deserved well of his fellow-citizens, and is entitled to thanks, praise, and more substantial rewards, for the valuable services he has rendered to humanity. Although the object at which he aims has not been yet achieved, owing to the sloth and stupidity of the public authorities, whom he is endeavouring to enlighten, there can be no doubt that it will soon be effected. The revolting practice of interring the dead among the living, and converting the densely-peopled city of animated men, the hive of industry and focus of exertion, into a festering necropolis of the dead, cannot be sufficiently reprobated. It is a subject on which one would think argument could only be thrown away; for Mr. Walker's propositions are self-evident, and must commend themselves to any intelligent and unprejudiced mind. Could any one, arriving from a far country—the distant east, the far west, the frozen north, or the torrid south—a stranger to our customs, imagine that a people like the English would tolerate among themselves the existence of so many foul receptacles of disease and pestilence as are presented by the grave-yards, church-vaults, and crypts of every parish church? In those horrid places are engendered the seeds of the plagues which thin and desolate the land, and extend their ravages even to another soil. There the destroying angel seems to have taken up his abode, and to have fixed his shrine. If our readers doubt this, let them peruse Mr. Walker's pamphlet, and there they will see the awful proofs in an accumulation of numberless facts which cannot be gainsayed. It is a loathsome subject, and our friends would not forgive us for entering into details in the pages of the News. Not Mezentius himself, that tyrant of ancient times, whom the imagination of the Latin poet represented as having devised the most frightful of torments—

Mortua quinetiam jungebat corpora vivis—

ever practised a more cruel or disgusting enormity than is to be found in the custom which exists under our own eyes, by which the corrupted remains of the dead are brought into contiguity, and almost into contact, with the quick who breathe and move in the crowded streets of the metropolis. The custom prevails in England to a greater extent than in any other European country, and, if we would not presently make ourselves a byword, we must wipe out this stain on the boasted civilization of the age.

Our own attention has been more particularly drawn to the vile practice of which we are speaking, and its pernicious effects, by the scenes we have witnessed in the churchyard of St. Clement's Danes, in the very centre of the busiest thoroughfare of the town, through which pours the full tide of London population, and before the very windows of our own office. We shall not shock our readers by detailing the particulars of the process of disinterment, and the fresh interment in the same grave of persons who have recently died, with its horrid adjuncts of the exposure of corpses, and those mouldering remains of mortality which decency requires to be concealed with an impenetrable veil, and on which the mind refuses to dwell. But what can equal the blindness and criminality (for it deserves no better phrase) of those with whom rests the power of permitting or preventing this practice? We speak of those authorities, whether clerical or parochial, who are the constituted guardians of public health and morals, and who yet sanction a usage which breeds and propagates disease, and outrages every feeling of decency. This too, in the most populous district of the great metropolis of the British empire! Shame upon them, we say, for they are traitors to their trust, and dumb dogs in Israel, so long as they allow it to continue. For what do they draw their ample salaries, and make their purses heavy with the money of the people, if they will not stir a finger to help them in ridding themselves of a proved nuisance? We will not suffer ourselves to be drawn, even by the feeling of just indignation we at present experience, into any language disrespectful to constituted authorities, but they may rest satisfied that if they do not listen to the wishes of the public on this subject, people will ere long begin to ask themselves what they are about, and to talk of "setting their houses in order." If the practice of interment in churches and grave-yards in towns is not discontinued, it will speedily become so intolerable that there will be a general outcry against burials, burial fees, and the other abuses connected with it. Many great men have been of opinion that the cremation, or burning of the dead, which prevailed among the ancients, would be a usage more consonant both to true views of philosophy and the spirit of Christianity.

Mr. Walker is entitled to the greatest credit for the labour, zeal, and ability he has brought to bear on this subject. He was, we believe, the first to awaken and direct public attention to the evils resulting from the practice against which he has so well written. The following extract is a good summary of his views, but for the mass of facts and arguments by which they are supported, his publication itself must be consulted:—

Let any one look with an unprejudiced eye at the actual state of the metropolitan burying-places, densely surrounded, as they too generally are, with a swarming living population. Let him examine the vaults crowded with dead, over which frequently, divided by a thin covering, he must sit during divine service. Let him reflect that in the body and aisles of many churches and chapel graves and vaults are employed for the interment of the previous living worshippers, and that the occasional opening of such vaults, charged with deadly products, has produced serious, and even fatal, disease. Let him further reflect, that the entire practice is left to the management of the lowest class of the community, whose brutal foolishness is stimulated by drink, and by the consciousness that their lives are worth little to themselves, and less to society. Let him think of these things, and let him ask himself whether alteration of the present system be not imperatively required, and that immediately. The subject is one which has called forth a parliamentary investigation. Certain parties complain that this inquiry has been too partial, and they desire a "re-opening" of the inquiry. Be it so. They have connected me with the previous one. I shrink not from identifying myself with a second; and I hereby pledge myself that I will furnish material for some further disclosures of a most extraordinary character, connected with spots which I am prepared to specify; and as the testimony of grave-diggers does not content them, perhaps the evidence of an entire neighbourhood may.

The more one contemplates the serious injury done to the population of our large towns by our present system of internal sepulture, the more is he lost in wonder that the people, generally sufficiently alive to a perception of what they consider prejudicial to their interest, do not arise *en masse*, and demand, as an act of justice, and as a matter of right, that many, if not all, these places should cease to be employed. If the necessity of suppressing the nuisance complained of has years since been by others tacitly admitted, how much more necessary is it that, as time progresses, and population continually increases, whilst the burial-places are comparatively decreasing, all who are interested in the well-being of the community should be up and doing. The history of the burial-places, and the modes of burial adopted by the ancients, proves that although they infinitely surpassed us in their veneration for their deceased friends, yet, with a wise prudence, they would not permit the dead to inconvenience the living. Upwards of 2000 years since, the Decemviri prohibited in the following words the burying or burning of any dead body in the city:—

"Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito."

The notices of several books which have been received must, from the pressure of matter, be deferred.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Feb. 14, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The reign of pleasure and gaiety still continues here, and causes such innumerable shades and changes in our fashions that it becomes somewhat difficult to follow or describe them. Let me, in the first place, remark that robes for full dress are made longer every day both in the skirt and the corsage, the latter of which are brought very low down, to a long point in front, and descend equally low at the back, to which they are rounded. These corsages are called *à la Marie Antoinette*. Some of them are cut out in such a manner that the rounded part, in descending, may



retain the gathers of the skirt. In these same corsets, also, the gussets of the bosom are disposed in such a way as to leave the neck much uncovered in front, and, at the same time, they ascend very high at the sides. At one of our late evening parties I remarked two ladies whose dresses seemed to create much sensation: the one of them wore a *cr pe* robe of bright green, with a triple petticoat, relieved on either side by bouquets of roses, and having the corsage draped in a very tasty manner: the other was dressed in a robe of white tulle, trimmed upon the front of the petticoat with fine garnitures of bouillon de tulle (tulle puffing), through which was passed a rose satin ribbon, and on both sides a little blonde filling. Both these toilettes were very much admired, and were equally pretty and becoming to the wearers; but the most distinguished and the richest robes now worn are those trimmed with two or three falls of Alencon point lace, placed over mohair or rose-coloured satin, being of a progressive height from the spring of the hips to the hem of the skirt. It will be seen that in this description of dress there are three petticoats of lace worn over them, and when these lace skirts are ornamented on one side by a garland of roses, and a single rose is worn on the head, interlaced in a coiffure of diamonds, I assure you that the tout ensemble is most superb. I should remark that there is a sort of embroidered tulle, which seems to be much worn here, called tulle fontange, which, while it is perfectly transparent, is embroidered with patterns in relief, which gives it an effect which really surpasses the finest lace. I have remarked this tulle employed as a double or triple fall on robes of rose-coloured mohair for ball-dresses and coiffures. There is also a sort of lace, composed of silver and pearls, much used, and which, when placed round a tunic of white *cr pe*, or at the bottom of a double skirt of blue brocade, has a very handsome appearance. At all our balls, and in all our saloons, the fan is perfectly indispensable; but it must be adorned with elegant painting, and must be richly mounted. At the present the Spanish patterns are the rage; and perhaps the most distinguished of these is what is called the Alhambra. Yet I almost doubt whether the French artist has not surpassed his Spanish master in this description of article, as nothing can be imagined more beautiful and tasty than those worn here; and in fact numbers of them are being sent to Madrid itself, where they are said to be quite a passion with the Spanish ladies. Our gloves, as now worn, are really bijoux of their kind: fancy them trimmed with a fringe of gold lace or pearls, with Moorish tassels, surrounded with corals or cameos. But the fashion in Paris, and which is really the most liked and adopted by the Parisians, is a sort of mittens of embroidered velvet—some of these in black velvet, and embroidered and laced with bugle; others, violet or green, have tassels and borders of gold fringe; some of them, on the other hand, are trimmed with Gothic pattern lace, or with embroidery in silk. Any of these agree extremely well both with the arm and the hand, to both of which they give an extremely pretty form, and do great justice to a white skin. I do not know that I have any very great change to remark in head-dresses; the coiffure Lamballe, described in one of my former letters, still continues to be much worn, with but very slight variations in its form, and it is found to agree extremely well with the masses of hair which are worn in England by ladies. I must, therefore, in default of further novelty, postpone my observations until my next communication. Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.



PORTRAIT OF SIR HUGH GOUGH.

Our parliamentary columns contain this day full particulars of one of the most gratifying scenes which a legislative assembly can display—the representatives of a great country offering the thanks of the nation to the leaders of her victorious forces upon the conclusion of a war. Had this compliment been omitted, the gallant services in China would fully entitle those in command to niches in Our Gallery; but the Parliament having delighted to honour them, a second reason is afforded for adding to the portrait illustrations of our paper a sketch which we feel certain must be welcome to our readers. The British regiments in China, according to the last statement published in the *United Service Journal*, are the 18th., the 26th., the 49th., the 57th., and the 98th. Our engraving of their gallant commander Sir Hugh Gough, for which alone we can find space at present, we may speak of with confidence as regards the likeness; the original being carved in ivory, and remarkable for its fidelity. The events of the Chinese campaign are too recent to require recapitulation beyond that which the Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Stanley, thought fit

to introduce in the House of Commons on Tuesday last; a summary of which will be found in our parliamentary digest. One portion, however, of the noble lord's speech must have space here as giving an eloquent description of the position of the force under the command of the gallant General whose portrait we give. "I turn much more gladly to contemplate the triumphant position in which England and the British forces then stood. A force consisting of 4,500 effective men, under Sir H. Gough; a fleet of 73 sail, including 1 line-of-battle ship, 16 vessels of war of different descriptions, and ten war steamers, had forced their unassisted way, conquering as they went, up this mighty and unknown stream (hear, hear), and penetrated the Yang-tse-Keang, for a distance of 170 miles, to the centre of the Chinese empire. They had achieved the conquest of towns and fortresses mounting in all above 2,000 guns, which they had captured or destroyed. They had subdued cities containing a population varying from one million down to 60,000 or 70,000. (Cheers.) They had continually routed armies four or five, and sometimes ten times their own number; and they had done all this at a great distance from their own resources, and in the heart of an enemy's dominions, half across the globe from their own native country. (Cheers.) They now occupied the proud position of having surmounted all the innumerable toils and difficulties of their warfare, and holding with one hand, in their formidable grasp, the main artery of Chinese commerce—the intersection of China's mightiest river with that great canal which traverses the country, and supplies the upper provinces with the products of the south. (Cheers.) Thus they had China and its commerce at their feet. They had made their dispositions, which circumstances fortunately rendered unnecessary, for the capture of Nankin, which they were ready to storm when Sir H. Gough should give the word. They would have captured the second city of the empire, with a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants. In the course of all these proceedings they had maintained, not only constant and uninterrupted gallantry, but a soldier-like temperance and discipline, which reflected on them a glory of the purest character—on them, and on their leaders, Sir H. Gough and Sir W. Parker; and now at length they enabled her Majesty's plenipotentiary, at the head of a power

ful fleet and of a not inconsiderable and highly-disciplined army, to dictate peace on the terms prescribed by his sovereign, and they had obtained this peace on terms of entire equality, at the hands of the Emperor of China. (Cheers.) There may have been operations, sir, in which more blood was shed, or in which a more obstinate resistance was made; but I will venture to say that, for a combination of all the qualities which the circumstances of various services required from all the officers and men of the force, there never was an army which better deserved, as I am confident they will receive, the expression of the thanks and gratitude of this House and of Parliament. (Loud cheers.) The vote of thanks I now propose is in one respect, perhaps, couched in rather an unusual form. It has been usual separately to thank the officers and men of the naval and military service. It is not from any neglect, or omission to consult former precedents, that her Majesty's Government have adopted the form in which they now offer a vote for the thanks of this House to their consideration. It is because, from the commencement to the end of this war, on every occasion, navy and army concurred in the most thorough co-operation; because there was hardly an action in which their combined efforts were not called for, nor one occasion on which the thanks of Parliament could be voted to the one service, where they would not be justly due to the other. (Hear, hear.) And in speaking of the army and the navy, I desire to include in the expression of the public gratitude, and the proposal of the thanks of Parliament, not only the officers and men of the East India Company's military force, but also the officers and men of the Infant navy of the East India Company." Lord Palmerston followed Lord Stanley in speaking upon the question, and the thanks of the House of Commons were awarded as the just reward of the services rendered in China. The Duke of Wellington proposed the vote in the House of Lords.

Such as desire more complete particulars we refer to the past numbers of our paper, in which the various operations of the campaign have been fully detailed; and we do so with the more satisfaction, since we seized the opportunity afforded by the passage of our forces into this hitherto mysterious country to obtain and present in our pages a series of illustrations of the cities, the arts, the arms, and the inhabitants of China.



TABLEAU FROM THE "LADY OF THE LAKE."

We here present to our readers a "morceau" of pictorial grouping from the opera of "The Lady of the Lake," now performing with so much attention and * clat* at Covent Garden, with the part of Malcolm beautifully sustained by Mrs. Alfred Shaw, whose portrait may appropriately accompany the tableau. The scene selected is that of the interview between King James and Rhoderick Dhu (played respectively by Mr. Manvers and Mr. Harrison), in which Rhoderick discloses his followers, and avows himself before the King. Rhoderick asks the monarch why he is there without the chieftain's pass? to which the King replies:—

My pass in danger hangs in my belt.

Rhod.: But wherefore art thou here? Whence thy enmity to Vich Alpine?

King: Let the red stone of Holyrood be my answer.

Rhod.: Ha! know'st thou why Rhoderick drew his blade? Heard'st thou the shameful word and blow that provoked his vengeance? Little recked he then if he stood on Highland heath or holy ground.

King: Then his robber-life, wrenching from the ruined Lowlander his herds and harvest.

Rhod.: Those waving fields, those fertile plains, were once the birthright of the Gael. The Saxon reft them from our fathers. Where dwell we now? See! where rise crag over crag, and fell o'er fell. What can make fertile such rude scenes as these? Nothing but the sword. Rhoderick seeks but for retribution.

King: Enough! twice have I sought Clan Alpine's country in peace; when I return again it shall be as his mortal foe; and ne'er did love-lorn swain sigh for his bridal hour as I to meet this rebel and his band.

Rhod.: Have then thy wish.

(Sounds his horn.)

The rocks, heather, &c., are filled with armed men. These are Clan Alpine's warriors true, And, Saxon, I am Rhoderick Dhu."

It will be seen by our portrait that Mrs. Shaw sustains the character of Malcolm Grame, to which she lends no small grace and fascination, adding a powerful charm of voice to the natural attraction of the young chieftain's part. In our dramatic notices, however, we have recorded our high opinion of Mrs. Shaw's performance in the "Lady of the Lake," and therefore have now simply to present her to our readers in the warrior costume of the Scottish chief.



MRS. ALFRED SHAW.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Marquis of Exeter has appointed the Rev. William Webb Ellis, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, Minister of St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, to the rectory of St. Clement's Danes, Strand, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Gurney, M.A.

CONFIRMATIONS.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has announced his intention of holding a confirmation at the parish church of St. Mary-le-bow, Cheapside, on Friday, April 13. The Bishop of London's annual course of confirmations will take place in May and June.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has instituted the Rev. Arthur Rainy Ludlow, M.A., to the rectory of Littleton-on-Severn, in the county of Gloucester, vacant by the death of the Rev. Frederick Luke D'Arville, on the nomination of R. Cann Lippincott, Esq.

The Lord Bishop of Chester has announced his intention of holding a general ordination in the cathedral church of his diocese on Sunday, the 26th inst.

CAMBRIDGE.—The senior wrangler of the present year, Mr. Adams, is the son of a farmer on the estate of J. King Lethbridge, Esq. He received his education at a village school, and was afterwards placed under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Martin, at Exeter. Eventually he entered St. John's College as a sizar, and by strict attention to the duties imposed on him passed a college career of unusual brilliancy.

The rectory of Augmering, in the diocese of Chichester, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. John Osborne, M.A.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HARRIERS.—The Prince, during the past week, has hunted twice with his excellent little pack of harriers, in the immediate neighbourhood of Windsor. The field, which was, as usual, very select, comprised, in addition to the Prince and his Royal Highness's suite, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Paget, Lord Kimbolton, Captain Hansler, and about forty of the neighbouring gentry and yeomen, with a sprinkling of metropolitans. After drawing two or three fields on the farm of Mr. Goodwin, near Wraysbury, without success, they shortly afterwards found a fine hare on the adjoining land of Mr. Pullen, which made away for Datchet Common, heading back again to Mr. Pullen's farm, almost to the church, from whence it again doubled back to Horton, crossing the Datchet road, on nearly to Lord Montague's, at Upton Park, to Wraysbury, where it was lost. Another hare was almost immediately afterwards started, which afforded a beautiful half-hour's run over the same line of country traversed by the former one, and was killed close to the village of Horton. Several very awkward ditches and double fences offered themselves in the course of the first run, which the Prince took in his usual excellent style. As the hunting season is now fast approaching its termination, the Prince's harriers will hunt twice a week until its close.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WOOLWICH.—The Rhadamanthus steam-vessel, Master Commander Thomas Laen, has been ordered to proceed immediately from Woolwich to Plymouth, to take masts and gear from Devonport Dockyard to Pembroke, for the Victoria and Albert steam-vessel, building at the latter place for her Majesty's special use. The Rhadamanthus will then proceed from Pembroke to Cork to embark the 45th Regiment, and bring that corps round to Portsmouth, previous to the departure of the regiment for the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain Sir Thomas Fellowes, C.B., has been appointed Superintendent of the Victualling Department at Plymouth, in the room of Captain Coode, whose period of service has expired.

The Commander-in-Chief has recommended to her Majesty that a colonel be added to the establishment of the 3rd West India Regiment; the Duke of Wellington has accordingly selected for that honour Lieut.-General Sir Charles William Maxwell, K.C.H.

Lieut.-General Maister has applied to be relieved from the command of the Windward and Leeward Islands, and his request having been acceded to, he is to be replaced by Lieut.-General Middlemore.

We understand that the 26th Regiment has, by a strange mistake, been ordered from China to England, instead of the 55th; and though counter-orders have been sent by the Overland mail, it is generally thought that the 26th will have sailed, agreeably to the orders which were sent with the ratification of the treaty, before the counter-order can reach China. The 55th left England in 1821, the 26th in 1828.

On the 31st ult. the sight-seeing folks of Malta had an opportunity of witnessing a spectacle as magnificent as, happily, it is rare, at least in Malta—namely, the heaving down of her Majesty's ship Formidable, of 84 guns. A little before nine Sir Edward Owen, commander-in-chief, reached the dockyard, and the operations immediately commenced. It seemed as the attack of myriads of pigmies to force a huge giant to yield to their united power, upwards of 800 men having been employed in the work. In an incredibly short space of time she yielded to their power, and gracefully fell into the desired position.

Early on the morning of the 3rd instant the Maltese ship Tagliaferro, belonging to Emmanuel Tagliaferro and Sons, was discovered to be on fire by the captain of the brig Flora, who immediately reported it to the flag-ship, when a signal was made for assistance to be sent from the several ships in port. This was responded to with the most praiseworthy diligence, and the fire was soon extinguished by getting engines to play upon it, and partially sinking her. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. She was surrounded by vessels of all nations, and close to several building-yards, which renders the early discovery of the fire a fortunate circumstance. The crews of the ships-of-war worked admirably; but we regret to notice that some few got hold of a cask of wine and some bad spirits, which they indulged in so freely as to cause the death of one seaman belonging to the Monarch, and one or two others are also seriously ill from the like intemperance. It is supposed that they must have also drank of some bottles of spirits of turpentine!

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE AND MOVEMENTS.—On the 29th the Geyser arrived from the Piræus, and on the 3rd instant she was unexpectedly despatched to Messina for the purpose, it is reported, of conveying from thence to Corfu the lady and daughter of the Right Hon. Stewart Mackenzie, Lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands. She has orders to return forthwith, and will then probably be sent to Barcelona; for which port the Lizard took her departure on the 1st. If matters are quiet there, she is to proceed to Gibraltar, but, if otherwise (which is the more likely, for the French are said to be sending thither Admiral Hugon, in the Ocean, ship of the line, and several steamers), she is to return to Malta with the intelligence. The Resistance, troop-ship, which reached Corfu within 48 hours' voyage from Malta, has landed the 19th, and left again for Jamaica with the 77th Regiment. The Boyne, transport, with a battalion of the 42nd Highlanders, is hourly looked for from Corfu, to relieve the Rifles, which regiment will be conveyed to Corfu in the Boyne. The Rodney is said to have been ordered to England from Lisbon, whither the Inconstant is to repair from Barcelona, if everything is tranquil at this latter port. The Indus, from Vourla; L'Aigle, from Corfu; the Locust, from Constantinople; and the Achéron, steamer, and Pestonjee Bomanjee, transport, from England, are daily looked for at Malta.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—In harbour, the Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean; the Ceylon, receiving-ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, superintendent of Malta dockyard; Impregnable, 104; Formidable, 84; Monarch, 84; Vanguard, 80; Snake, 16; Beacon and Magpie, surveying vessels; Devastation and Hecate, war-steamer; and Polyphemus, steam-packet. At Lisbon, the Rodney, 92. At Gibraltar, the Belvidera, 38; Savage, 10; and Owen Glendower, convict-ship. At Barcelona, the Inconstant, 36; and Lizard, steam-tender. At Marseilles, the Prometheus, steam-packet. At Corfu, L'Aigle, 24; Scout, 18, and Alecto, steam-packet. On her way to Corfu, the Geyser, war-steamer. At the Piræus of Athens, the Howe, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Mason, second in command in the Mediterranean. At Vourla, the Indus, 78. At Smyrna, the Magicienne, 24. At Constantinople, the Stromboli, war-steamer; and Locust, steam-tender. At Beyrout, the Vernon, 50; and Vesuvius, war-steamer. At Alexandria, the Cyclops, steam-frigate; and Medea, war-steamer. On her way to Jamaica, from Corfu, the Resistance, troop-ship; and on her way to Malta, from Corfu, the Boyne, transport.

It is the intention to send home this year from India, besides the 41st and 44th, the 3rd and 13th Regiments. These, with the 49th and 26th (in error for the 55th) to return to England from China, will leave the force in India nearly what it was in 1837-38.

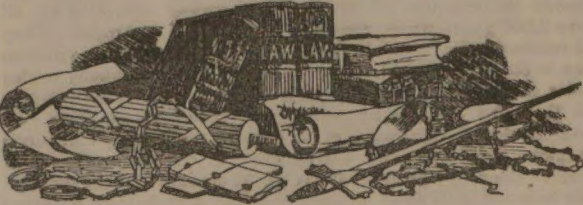
The depot of the 97th have left Southampton for the Isle of Wight. The depôts of the 44th and 80th Regiments have marched from Chatham to Canterbury.

The following military movements are announced in the Cork papers:—Thursday week Major-General Sir O. Carey, K.C.H., inspected the Royal Artillery, 10th Royal Hussars, and the two battalions of the 45th Regiment, at Ballinacoly. The troops went through a variety of manoeuvres with the greatest precision. The 1st battalion of the 45th Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Boys, will embark for the Cape of Good Hope immediately. Captain Low, with Lieutenants Neville and Connell, Royal Artillery, have arrived at Ballinacoly from Woolwich. Lieut. Burrows, Royal Artillery, relieves Captain Knatchbull at Spike Island. The 7th Dragoon Guards are ordered from Cahir to Dublin, to embark for England. They are to be stationed at Canterbury until embarkation for the Cape of Good Hope. The 10th Hussars have got the route from Cork; three troops (one from Ballinacoly and one from Cork) march on the 11th and 13th for Cahir, Limerick, and Clonmel.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from Brest states that the five steam-frigates which are intended for the Transatlantic navigation between France and the United States are ready for sea, and will commence service in the spring.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—ALL HANDS LOST.—Intelligence has just reached us of the loss of the schooner Rob Roy, of Leith, which sailed from Sunderland a few days ago. This unfortunate circumstance occurred on Wednesday morning week, at two o'clock, on Newbiggen Rocks, near Blyth. The details are dreadful. The cries of the crew were heard amid the roaring of the storm; and on persons going down to the beach, the vessel with her unfortunate crew was discerned in the utmost distress. The vessel went to pieces immediately, and a female was seen among the surf with her hand stretched out for aid, waving a glove as a signal for assistance; but no human efforts could help her, and the back sweep of the sea carried her away. The rest of the crew were all drowned. Two of the bodies have been washed ashore; and a quantity of female and child's clothing, together with two silver spoons, have also washed up. It is supposed that the crew had been exhausted and worn out, and had run the vessel ashore to save their lives.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, TUESDAY.
(Sittings before Mr. Justice Wightman and a Special Jury.)

PALMER'S LESSEE V. SANDERSON.
This was an action for ejectment brought for an alleged forfeiture. The plaintiff had leased out to another person, who had assigned to the defendant certain premises in Seymour-street, Euston-square, and the defendant had used them in his business of a melter and tallow-chandler. The lease contained the usual covenants against the use of the premises in any noxious business, and the defendant had, on taking the assignment, bound himself to observe the covenants of the lease, one of which was that the business of "a melting tallow-chandler" should not be carried on upon the premises. The alleged forfeiture was, that he had carried on the business of a candle-maker, and had thereby created a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Several witnesses, some of whom were next neighbours of the defendant, were called to prove the sort of business carried on by the defendant, and the powerful, disagreeable, and unwholesome stench that arose from it. On the part of the defendant, other witnesses, also neighbours, were called, who deposed that the defendant's business, from the way in which it was carried on, never occasioned any inconvenience to them. Persons in his employ were also sent into the witness-box, and they stated that he did not melt fat or tallow, but made up his candles from tallow obtained from a melter, which he then "dissolved" on the premises. Persons in the trade were called to prove that there was a very material distinction between the trade of making candles from tallow obtained from a melter, and that of rack, and those from fat melted on the premises. They said that the defendant was a tallow-chandler only, and not a melter. They admitted that fat-melting was sometimes disagreeable, but that the business of a tallow-chandler was extremely sweet and pleasant; and one of them declared that he would far rather be in a candle manufactory than in that court. Others went still further, and said that fat-melting was not a nuisance, and that St. Paul's Churchyard never had a disagreeable smell in it from that cause; in which, however, they were not quite supported by the testimony of Mr. Davies, one among their number, and who described himself as the largest candle-maker in London. Mr. Justice Wightman having summed up, the jury retired to consider the verdict, and ultimately returned a verdict for the defendant.

CONSISTORY COURT, WEDNESDAY.

(Before Dr. Lushington.)

TINNE BY HIS COMMITTEE V. WILLIAMS, FALSELY CALLING HERSELF TINNE.

This was a suit of nullity of marriage on the ground of the insanity of the husband. The facts were not entered into. Dr. Lushington said there could be no doubt of the fact that the gentleman was of unsound mind at the time of the marriage, namely, in 1839. If there had been any conflict of evidence the court would have felt it its duty to enter minutely into the facts of the case; but, as there was no such conflict, and as the evidence was uniform and consistent, it would be more consonant to the feelings of the parties if it were to abstain from any comment, and simply to pronounce the marriage null and void.



POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—"TRYING IT ON."—A well-dressed man, of plausible address, named George Hunt, alias Hunter, who was, in the majority of Sir John Prie, charged upon suspicion of having robbed chambers in Bishopsgate-street, but was discharged in consequence of the character given of him by a person known at the Mansion House, who said that he did business in the commission line, and was possessed of private property, was put to the bar on a charge of felony. The prisoner, whose appearance was that of a man of fashion, endeavoured to hide his face, but was immediately recognised.—Mrs. Jane Kohn, wife of Mr. Kohn, of No. 16, Lawrence-Pountney-lane, stated that she and her husband occupied the first floor of the house, and while she was at dinner, between one and two that day, she heard a creaking of the bedroom door, and, upon going to the room, she saw the prisoner, whom she had never seen before, putting her husband's coat on. He immediately ran by her, and, as she tried to grasp him, threw his stick at her, and ran out of the house. She followed, calling as loud as she could, "Stop thief," and the prisoner was soon apprehended.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.—A young man, named John Lyon, was charged with having thrown stones at the windows of a Mr. Moses. The complainant said the defendant laboured under the most extraordinary delusion, and fancied that the city magistrates alone were able to solve the difficulty in which he described himself as having been placed. He supposed that he had been married by proxy to a young lady of the name of Caroline Harris, who had been dead these last six years, and he prowled about London in quest of his imaginary bride. It was in vain that he was informed of the absurdity of the supposition, and he admitted that he had resorted to the alternative of window-breaking, in order that his case might come before the chief magistrate, or one of his lordship's substitutes.—Sir James Duke: Well, defendant, you hear the strange accusation that is brought against you. What have you to say?—The defendant said it was true he had committed the offence, for he really did not know by what other means he could ascertain a point so material to his happiness. He had gone to South Carolina, and set up in business as a watchmaker, when he suddenly was informed by the British consul there that he (the defendant) was married by proxy to Miss Harris. How to account for so remarkable an affair he could not tell, but the information certainly had such an effect upon him that his business dropped down to nothing; so he sold off everything, and off he came to this country, to make the necessary inquiry, and, if the report was true, to claim his wife.—Sir James Duke: I trust you will take my word. You have not been married by proxy, and I advise you to go home to your mother.—The defendant promised to take the advice, but Sir James Duke sent an officer to accompany him.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Joshua Jones Ashley, aged 37, a member of the Junior United Service, and several other clubs, and formerly one of the firm of Ashley and Son, the bankers and army agents, of Regent-street, was placed at the bar on Thursday, before Mr. Hardwick, charged with stealing plate belonging to the Junior United Service Club. The prisoner was detected at a jeweller's shop, depositing a quantity of spoons, for the purpose of having his initials engraved upon them, there being evident traces of the club letters having been obliterated. A number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence induced the magistrate to remand the prisoner until Thursday next. It was stated that the prisoner is a member of five or six of the clubs at the west-end of the town, and that most of them have lost plate, but could never fix suspicion upon any one individual. The butler of the Reform Club lost £70 worth of spoons and forks in one year.

LAMBETH-STREET.—"THE NEW PENNY-POSTMAN."—James Barker, who described himself as a waiter out of place, was brought before Mr. Henry for final examination. On the evening of Tuesday week the prisoner entered the shops of several tradesmen in the Mile-end-road with a bundle of letters, which appeared to bear the usual post-office marks, and received twopence each for them.—Mr. Hould, a grocer, after paying for one, opened and read it, and found it to run as follows:—"Sir,—In answer to your letter, I beg to say you must give six months' notice previous to the 21st December. Yours, &c., THOS. FRIGWELL."—Tuesday morning.—Other persons were examined who had been similarly served.—Mr. Saltwell, a clerk in the twopenny department of the General Post-office, deposed that the stamps on the whole of the letters produced, and purporting to be those of the Twopenny Post-office, were forgeries, and had never passed through that office at all.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said he was not

guilty of forging the stamp, but could not deny delivering them to the different witnesses examined.—He was fully committed for trial.

UNION-HALL.—"THE QUEEN'S TRUMPETER."—Mr. Thomas Tilke, of the National Baths, in the Westminster-road, was summoned for allowing a masquerade at the above place without a licence.—The defendant produced a parchment document, which purported to be a licence granting him permission to have musical entertainments. He said that he procured it at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and paid two guineas for it.—Mr. Traill said that such a document did not license him to have such an entertainment as that which was held at the National Baths; it was merely a licence from the Queen's Trumpeter, giving the holder permission to have certain instruments played—namely, the trumpet, drums, and fife; but it gave no authority for such entertainments as those recently held at the above rooms.—The defendant said, if that was the case he considered an imposition had been practised upon him; that he paid two guineas for the licence he then produced at the Lord Chamberlain's office; that it bore the signature of that official personage; and he should wish to be informed whether he could not take out a warrant against the parties charging him the money for practising a fraud upon him?—Mr. Traill smiled at the application, and told the defendant again that such a document did not purport to give him the authority he alluded to.—The defendant having promised not to repeat the entertainments, the summons against him was dismissed.

LARGE EXPECTATIONS.—William Poulton, a man of gentlemanlike appearance, wearing large mustachios, was brought before Mr. Traill, charged with stealing a gold chain and key, and a pair of gold earrings, the property of George Haydon, carpenter, of Paris-street, Lambeth. The prisoner was also further charged with obtaining various sums of money from the complainant, and George Brennan, a tobacconist in Bridge-court, Westminster-bridge, and other persons, under the pretence that he was about to come into the possession of £80,000. It appeared that the prisoner had artfully contrived to inspire his victims with the greatest confidence in his expectations; and, finding them no longer squeezable, he ungratefully perpetrated the robbery in question.—The magistrate was of opinion that a man of the prisoner's distinguished ability must have had a wider field for the exercise of his talents, and remanded him in order to ascertain.

On Wednesday Charles Tucker and Abraham Martin were charged with being engaged with being engaged in coining counterfeit money at a house in Princes-street, Lambeth, in which was also discovered an illicit still, and a quantity of illegal spirits. On the officers entering a room at the upper part of the house, they found that it was converted into a place for coining, all the apparatus for that purpose, including plaster of Paris moulds, which had evidently been recently in use, as they were still hot, several dies, together with a pipkin with a quantity of metal in it, over a fire, in a state of fusion, as if it was about to be made use of. There was also discovered in the same place on a mantel-shelf, upwards of forty counterfeit shillings, which were executed in such a manner as to render it a difficult matter even for an experienced judge to find, without minute inspection, that they were base metal. In a room down stairs the officers made a seizure of a still which was then at work, and which contained a quantity of spirits, in addition to which was found a great quantity of molasses wash, with other ingredients for carrying on an extensive illegal distillation. The prisoners were remanded in order that the solicitor of the Mint might be apprised of the circumstances attending their apprehension.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Fishing Smack, Greenwich-ferry-road, Poplar, on the body of John Simmons, aged 49, lately cook to the steam boat, Leith. It appeared from the evidence of the mate, that on Tuesday week, being in the cuddy of the steamer, he heard a splash in the water, which told him there was a man overboard. In consequence he hastened upon deck, and saw deceased's hat on the surface of the water. One of the crew seized a boat-hook, and instantly succeeded in fixing it in deceased's coat, which unfortunately tore away. He did not succeed again before the lapse of fifteen minutes in laying hold of deceased, and when he was hauled on board a surgeon was instantly sent for, who tried all he could but in vain to recal animation. Verdict, "Accidentally drowned."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.—On Wednesday Mr. Gell held an inquest at the Star and Garter, Great Peter-street, Westminster, on the body of William Smith, aged 22, a gold lace-weaver, of No. 29, in the same street. William King said deceased had lodged with him since April last, and had been married but two years. He was consumptive, and on Monday evening last exhibited symptoms of insanity. About eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon witness went into his room to comfort him, and found him, as usual, in bed. Witness sat by the fire, and was in the act of lighting his pipe, when he saw deceased's hand fall and hang out of bed. Curiosity led witness to examine deceased more narrowly, and, approaching the bed and lifting up the clothes, he found that deceased had cut his throat. Mr. Handley, a surgeon, was sent for, who sewed up the wound. Deceased was sensible, but could not speak, and asked in writing, when the surgeon left, whether the latter thought his life could be saved? Witness answered by the same medium, "Put your trust in God, for he alone can save you." By this time deceased's wife, who had been out, returned, when he wrote on a piece of paper, "May God protect my wife." In three-quarters of an hour after this deceased died.—By the Coroner: I found a table-knife in the bed. Deceased had been bedridden for some time, and could not get up without help. He must, in the absence of his wife, have made an extraordinary effort to rise, and to walk to the cupboard in which the knife was, and which apparently he had then sharpened with a file. He was very poor.—Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, at the Noah's Ark, Park-street, Southwark, on view of the body of Charles Spearman, aged 64 years. From the evidence of the several witnesses it appeared that the deceased was formerly a master tailor in good circumstances, but for many years past he had taken to drink to excess, and become a common beggar, going about the streets in a most deplorable and filthy state. On the night of Saturday last he was taken to the station-house in the Southwark Bridge-road, being in a state of intoxication; he was placed in one of the cells, but between four and five o'clock on Sunday morning, the constable on duty seeing a great change in him, he was instantly taken out, placed before the fire, and the assistant to Mr. Odling, surgeon, of High-street, Borough, sent for, who promptly attended, and sent some medicine, which was administered every half hour, but a few minutes before eight o'clock he expired.—Verdict, "Natural death, accelerated by hard drinking."—[Accelerated by being locked up in such a state in a filthy cold cell more likely, most sensible jurors.]

DESERTION AND SUICIDE.—On Wednesday a long investigation took place before William Carter, Esq., the coroner for Surrey, at the Star and Garter Tavern, Bermondsey, as to the death of Miss Louisa Elizabeth Chisney, aged 27, who had destroyed herself by swallowing poison. It appeared that a quarrel had arisen between her and her accepted lover, to whom she was to have been married on Monday next, in consequence of his wishing her to return home at eleven o'clock at night from Limehouse in an open boat; this she refused to do, and in walking home by herself she was grossly insulted by two gentlemen (?). She occasionally had fits, and afterwards did not appear to know right from wrong.—The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—For the last few days the little suburban village of Hornsey has been roused from its ordinary quietness in consequence of the sudden death of a young man named Pledger, carrying on the business of a chemist in that neighbourhood. Reports were soon spread about that he had died from the effects of poison, which coming to the ears of the parish beadle, that functionary thought it was his duty to circulate the report by waiting upon Mr. Wakley, the coroner, who ordered an inquest to be held. The jury was empanelled on Wednesday week, and on viewing the body with them, the coroner is reported to have used the following words, at the same time lifting up the deceased's head:—"Ah, gentlemen, this is a sudden death; the man has died from a diseased heart; I've no doubt, and there will be no occasion for a medical man." The jury returned to the inquest-room, and, after hearing evidence as to the suddenness of the deceased's death, returned a verdict of "Natural death." The friends of the deceased, not being so fond of doing without medical testimony as the coroner, determined on having the body opened, and the actual cause of death explained. Accordingly, Mr. Baker, of the New North-road, and Mr. Hands, surgeon, undertook the post mortem examination; and on opening the abdomen there was a strong smell, like prussic acid. On opening and analysing the contents of the stomach, nearly an ounce of the essential oil of almonds was found, enough to kill upwards of a dozen persons, and from the effects of which Mr. Pledger had died. On the result being made known to the friends, it was understood that the whole facts would be laid before the Middlesex magistrates, and that proceedings would be taken to quash the inquisition. The above shows the necessity of post mortem examinations in all cases of sudden death without taking the dictum of either a medical or a non-medical coroner as to the cause.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock Thursday evening.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—At work a Complete arrangement of COTTON SPINNING MACHINERY, consisting of a Carding, Roving, and Spinning Frame, showing the method of preparing Cotton for the Loom. Cary's New MICROSCOPE, estimated by Microscopists to magnify to SEVENTY-FOUR MILLION TIMES the natural size. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS in Afghanistan, including the BOLAN PASS and View of GHUZNIE, the Hall of Waters in CONSTANTINOPLE, and Scenes in the HOLY LAND, from the beautiful sketches by D. Roberts, R.A., published by Mr. Moon. The COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, with brilliant experiments, is exhibited at a quarter to Three in the Day, and at Eight in the Evening. Napier's Printing Press (double cylinder), Steam-engine, and other interesting Machinery, are in practical operation in the Hall of Manufactures. DAILY LECTURES on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, by Dr. Ryan, M.D., LL.D., and Professor Buchholzer.—Admission, one Shilling, Schools, half-price.—N.B. An Elementary Class on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy is arranged, suited to young persons, the pupils of which have free access to the Institution. Terms, One Guinea per Quarter. Prospectus to be had of the Secretary.—Analyses, Assays, &c., by the Chemist of the Institution.

WILSON'S SCOTISH ENTERTAINMENTS, at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Monday evening, 20th Feb., at Eight o'clock. Songs:—"Ye banks and braes o' bonny Doon," "Thou art the awa' frae me, Mary," "The Laird o' Cockpen," "The Flowers of the Forest," "Wood and married and a," "Pae II.—"Waly, waly, up yon bank," "Scots wha hae," "I'm wearin' awa' Jean," "The Reel o' Tullock-gorum," "Tak' yer auld cloak aboot ye."—Pianoforte, Mr. Land.

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On Monday, February 20th, 1843:—The Court of the JUDGE AND JURY SOCIETY will sit at nine o'clock to undo the complications of an indictment—"The Town on the Prosecution of Samuel Spooncove v. Nancy Norwood, a clergy."

On Tuesday, and Wednesday, the GRAND CONCERT in which Miss Harrington, Miss Esther Goldschmidt, and Miss Sarah Wade Seymour will appear.

On Thursday, the JUDGE AND JURY SOCIETY will again meet to arrange the complicated and distributed materials of an indictment for conspiracy—"Scribbly Hamlet, Esq., v. Pelter, Hisser, Squaller, Crasher, Catcall, Barker, and others." This inquiry will involve the right of public criticism on the private characters of actors and authors.

On Friday, the GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE, sustained by first-rate vocalists.

On Saturday, the JUDGE AND JURY SOCIETY will justify the intellectuality of the week in the trial of a case of libel—"Priapus Lushington, Tipp, Esq., M.P., v. Tarnish Slasher Sarvemout, Editor and Proprietor of the 'Blastington Hautboy and Little Puddington Flying Post.'"—Suppers and singing every night after the theatres.

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THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS—No. XXVII.



HIGHGATE NEW CHURCH.

The suburbs of London are in themselves pleasant beyond those of many other cities, and gain additional grace and deserve higher praise from contrast with the dense mass of men and buildings they encircle. To rush from the steaming streets—from the jostle and throng of the hurrying thoroughfare, from the hot and sickly odour of the human mass which makes up London—to the pure, elastic, and health-giving breath of Highgate-hill, is a pleasure which those only can appreciate who have enjoyed it. The senses are all sharpened by the change. Visions of old Isaac Walton, with his quaint pictures of rural life, float over the memory—never birds sang more blithely, never did wild hedge-plant or field-daisy give to poet or to painter more perfect pleasure than now they render, all quiet and unobtrusively, to the smoke-dried searcher for fresh air and the picturesque. The "great wen," as Cobbett loved to call it, is left, not only behind, but beneath; lying in the valley, enshrouded in its own murky cloud, and stretched out, a spectacle such as the world cannot equal—which the moralist and philosopher never tire of as a theme pregnant of thought and overflowing in abundance of association. The eye scans its domes and spires and warehouses, with, afar off, the queenly river—the silent highway—threading its course by the royal towers of Greenwich to the sea; and the recollection of the smoke and din and vice and misery and bodily toil and mental anxiety makes the heart leap again in the consciousness of surrounding influences, and the lungs of the dingy cit thirstily drink up another fill of the pure oxygen, as, in heart gladness he exclaims, "God made the country, and man made the town."

And, as the hill-top is gained, what a goodly grove of noble elms—and the old gate-house is near—and, not far off, stands Cromwell House, pointed to as once the abode of the Protector—and near by another spot, where dwelt a bold and pure spirit, of whom England may well be proud—old Andrew Marvell. Nor are its admirers and residents all *bygones*. Goldsmith knew and loved and immortalized the spot; and in his steps came Washington Irving and his crayon sketches, overflowing with perfect perceptions and appreciation of English feeling—and Leigh Hunt—and Charles Knight, whose "Shakspeare" will help him to a humble, yet honourable niche in the temple which the genius of the dramatist has reared for all time—and, last and greatest, COLERIDGE, whose tomb forms the centre-spot of interest in the church.

Johnson has dilated upon the general want of striking events in the lives of literary men, and the observation has been echoed and re-echoed again and again. But to the philosopher, no less than the casual reader, the career of Coleridge affords much matter of thoughtful interest. His early metaphysical studies—his enlistment—his acquaintance with Southey and Lovell—their wild impracticable plan of a *Pantisocracy*, broken off by a simultaneous attachment on the part of the three enthusiasts for three sisters, with the subsequent marriage—his German studies, his literary peculiarities and conversational immensity, render Coleridge's biography one of the most interesting of our time. Leaving the lakes (the neighbourhood of Southey and birth-place of "Christabel") he took up his abode near the spot where, after nineteen years' sojourn, his bones are now deposited. "He breathed his last on Friday, 15th July, 1834, and was interred in the vault of Highgate Church, on the 2nd August. The fatal change was sudden and decisive; and six days before his death he knew, assuredly, that his hour was come. His few worldly affairs had been long settled, and, after many tender adieus, he expressed a wish that he might be as little interrupted as possible. His sufferings were severe and constant till within thirty-six hours of his end; but they had no power to affect the deep tranquillity of his mind, or the wonted sweetness of his address. His prayer from the beginning was that God would not withdraw his spirit; and that by the way in which he would bear the last struggle he might be able to evince the sincerity of his faith.

It was a saying of Wordsworth that many men of this age had done wonderful things, as Davy, Scott, and Cuvier; but that Coleridge was the only wonderful man he ever knew. Something, of course, must be allowed in this, as in all other such cases, for the antithesis; but that the greater part of those who occasionally visited Coleridge left him with a feeling akin to the same judgment. They admired the man more than his works, or they forgot the works in the absorbing impression made by the living author. And no wonder. Those who remember him in his more vigorous days can bear testimony to the peculiarity and transcendent power of his conversational eloquence. It was unlike anything that could be heard elsewhere; the kind, the manner, were different. The boundless range of scientific knowledge, the brilliancy and exquisite nicety of illustration, the deep and ready reasoning, the strangeness and immensity of bookish lore—were not all; the dramatic story, the joke, the pun, the festivity must be added—and with these the clerical-looking dress, the thick wavering silver hair, the youthful-coloured cheek, the indefinable mouth and lips, the quick yet steady and penetrating greenish-grey eye, the slow and continuous enunciation, and the everlasting music of his tones—all went to make up the image and to constitute the living presence of the man. When no longer young, and bodily infirmities pressed heavily upon him, his natural force was indeed abated; but his eye was not dim, neither was his mind enfeebled. "O youth!" he says in one of the most exquisitely finished of his later poems—

"O youth! for years so many and so sweet,
'Tis known that thou and I were one,
I'll think it but a fond conceit—
It cannot be that thou art gone—
Thy vesper-bell hath not yet tolled:—
And thou wert aye a masker bold:
What strange disguise hast now put on,
To make believe that thou art gone?
I see these locks in silvery slips,
This drooping gait, this altered size:—
But springtime blossoms on thy lips,
And tears take sunshine from thine eyes:
Life is but thought; so think I will
That youth and I are house-mates still."

And Coleridge wrote his own epitaph:

Stop, Christian passer-by: Stop, child of God,
And read, with gentle breast. Beneath this sod
A poet lies, or that which once seemed he—
O, lift a thought in prayer for S. T. C.—
That he who many a year with toil of breath
Found death in life, may here find life in death:
Mercy for praise—to be forgiven for fame
He asked, and hoped, through Christ. Do thou the same.

It was, however, thought inapplicable to the place in which he was buried, and the handsome tablet, erected in Highgate New Church bears another inscription.

Our engraving displays the style of the church—the situation in which it stands is worthy the picturesque proportions of the building. On the brow of the hill it forms an elegant object in the landscape for miles round, whilst immediately beneath it is the cemetery, with its terraced walks, flower-strewn greenwards, and gloomy cedars—

the trees of Lebanon,
Which best befitted the spot where Death has laid
The victims of his power.

Lord John Russell has been indisposed these last few days from the effects of a cold. The noble lord, we are glad to say, is now better.

It having been determined on by the Secretary at War that a reduction shall take place in that portion of the army, the Infantry of the Line, nearly sixty regiments are to be gradually reduced to their original establishment. An official order has been issued from the Horse Guards to this effect.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE VICAR OF ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.—The parish of St. Sepulchre has sustained a severe loss in the death of its truly excellent vicar, the Rev. J. Natt, B.D. It appears that the Rev. gentleman went through his duties at the parish church on Sunday morning, apparently in his usual health, and shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon was found dead in his drawing-room. The deceased was universally respected, and was distinguished for his deep sympathy with the poor and his princely liberality.

WOOD PAVING.—On Tuesday a special meeting of the court of Commissioners of Sewers took place at Guildhall for the purpose of considering the motion, of which Sir Peter Laurie had given notice, with respect to the question of wood paving, on the subject of which, for some time past, so much excitement has been created, and, for the first time, this court was thrown open to the public. Sir Peter Laurie, in a speech of considerable length, moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of the court that the wood pavement in the Poultry is dangerous and inconvenient to the public, and ought to be at once taken up and replaced with granite paving." A long debate ensued, in the course of which great earnestness was exhibited by the various speakers, and some circumstances of a very startling nature were related as facts by gentlemen who described themselves as having been eye-witnesses of them. Mr. Deputy Godson seconded the motion. Mr. R. L. Jones moved the previous question. The previous question was carried, on a division, by a large majority; and the close of the proceedings Sir Peter Laurie gave notice of his intention to move that the future sittings of the court be open to the public. The court then broke up.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Fresh up to Mark-lane the receipts of English wheat since our last report have been extremely scanty, owing to the unfavourable winds having kept back the vessels laden with grain. Although the show of samples has, in consequence, proved small, the demand for all descriptions of that article has remained inactive. The finest red and white, however, have sold at prices about equal to those noted on this day se'nnight; but the value of the middling and out-of-condition sorts has had a downward tendency. Very little foreign wheat has been on offer, yet the transactions in that article have been on a very limited scale, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, late rates. We have had fair arrivals of barley and malt, the value of which has remained unvaried. Good sound oats have gone off at full currencies, but other descriptions have receded about 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour as last noted.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1410; barley, 2190; oats, 1080; and malt, 2270 quarters. Flour, 2680 sacks. Foreign oats, 500 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 57s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 35s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s, oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover and canary seeds may be called, from their scarcity, quite as dear, but all other kinds of seeds are nominally unaltered. The following are the present rates:—Linsed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hemp seed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30s to 32s per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, 10s to 10s 10s; do. foreign, 7s to 7s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5s 5s, to 6s per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 5d; barley, 27s 1d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 30s 1d; beans, 27s 5d; peas, 30s 1d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 1d; Barley, 27s 0d; Oats, 16s 11d; Rye, 29s 7d; Beans, 27s 7d; Peas, 29s 11d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d; Peas, 11s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—At the public sales held this week—and at which 90,800 packages have been offered—there has been a fair attendance of the trade. The importers having shown considerable firmness the biddings have been far from active, while only about one fifth of the above quantity has found buyers, at about previous rates. By private contract next to nothing is doing.

Sugar.—All kinds of sugar have gone off slowly since our last report, and we have no variation whatever to notice in their value.

Coffee.—The transactions in this article have been again very limited, and prices have had a downward tendency.

Cocoa.—Little doing, at late rates.

Pimento.—Prices are firm, but without any improvement in the demand.

Saltpetre.—The market rules flat, yet the holders are not disposed to submit to any reduction in prices.

Rum.—We have a quiet sale, yet quotations are rather lower. Sales have been made in Common Leewards at 1s 6d to 1s 7d per proof gallon.

Oils.—Several public sales have taken place since our last, and full rates have been realised without difficulty.

Tallow.—The market remains quiet, with sellers of P.Y.C. on the spot at 44s 6d per cwt. Little doing for forward delivery.

Hops.—There has been less demand for hops, yet their rates may be considered about stationary, with a fair supply on offer.

Wool.—Only a moderate arrival of wool has taken place in the port of London; yet the demand is very dull. The public sales are now attracting the attention of the staplers.

Potatoes.—We have a better sale for potatoes, and prices have advanced, in consequence of the cold weather, from 2s to 3s per ton, the best York reds producing 65s.

Coals.—Chester Main, 15s 9d; Holywell Main, 16s; Old Tanfield, 15s;

Tanfield Moor, 17s 9d; West Wylam, 15s 9d; Hetton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s; Lambton, 20s; Caradoc, 20s 3d; Adelaide, 19s 6d; Hartley, 15s 6d per ton.

Smithfield.—Each kind of fat stock has been in moderate supply and steady demand this week, at an advance of 2d per 8 lbs. Beef from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s 2d to 5s 6d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d per 8 lbs., to sink the offal. No foreign beasts or sheep have been on sale.

Neigate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the limited arrivals of country slaughtered meat, a firm inquiry has been experienced this week, at the following quotations:—Beef from 3s 2d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s; veal, 3s 10d to 5s; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The information which we have received from the manufacturing and mining districts since our last publication, is less satisfactory than it has been since the turn of the year. In the iron trade much depression prevails, and the few sales which can be effected are at prices very considerably under the cost of its production. Unless some demand spring up soon somewhere or other, therefore, we fear much that many of the miners may be again thrown out of employment or their wages be materially reduced, even under the late rates. The stocks on hand are large, and they must be reduced previous to the restoration of soundness in this great and important branch of our internal industry. In Manchester the operatives are still fairly employed in the cotton trade, at wages adequate to the expenses of living, but the masters complain still of want of consumption, and of exceedingly depressed prices. Cotton wool, however, arrives in quantities much greater than is necessary for the consumption, and, although the sales made of it during this week have been large as they have been in any week since the turn of the year, still prices are gradually on the decline, and are thus enabling the manufacturers to produce their goods at lower rates than would have been possible under different circumstances.

The intelligence received from Glasgow, and, indeed, from all the cotton-manufacturing places, coincides too closely with that from Manchester, all of them attributing the unlooked-for depression in trade at this period of the year to the great decrease in the home consumption of goods, when compared with that of former seasons, to which they are now subjected. In Leeds and the woollen districts the news of this week is likewise not, on the whole, satisfactory. For the fine qualities of woollen cloth the demand was then exceedingly dull, occasioned entirely by the diminished consumption in the home markets; but for the coarser descriptions there was a fair demand in all the halls at remunerating prices; and one good sign of the times, at all events, is visible in this trade, for the demand for sheep's wool is quite equal to the supply, and its prices consequently have been well maintained, from which it may fairly be inferred that more prosperous times are expected by its purchasers. Colonial products have not improved in value during this week. In East India products a good deal of business continues to be done, and prices, generally, during this week, have been fairly supported. An unusually large quantity of teas was brought forward to public sale on Tuesday last, and as the trade generally was short of stock, buyers were numerous on that and on the succeeding days of sale. A good deal was sold to consumers, and prices generally being considered low, a decline of only one farthing per lb. was submitted to by the sellers from the prices obtained at the previous public sale, but the prices by private bargain since that sale have been fairly supported at the present rate. In the drug market, and more particularly in opium, little animation has been shown this week. The speculators in the latter article are waiting the issue of the Chinese tariff of duty. Indigo, and all descriptions of dyes, continue in demand, and in private contracts their late value is fully supported.

In the money market the complaint of want of profitable employment for capital is rather on the increase than otherwise, and it certainly is rather paradoxical that this should be the case at a period when large masses of the people are in want of work. To invest money in the Consols at present does not yield an income equal to the loss of the loss of, has not been more than sufficient to absorb the quantity thrown on the market for sale, and scarcely any variation has therefore occurred in their prices during this week, 94½ to 95 having been the two extreme quotations made of their value. Exchange bills cannot be purchased without the payment of a premium of from 6s. to 6½s.; and therefore to invest money in these securities yields but a very paltry annual income. Of commercial and bankers' acceptances, the amount in the market for discount is at present so exceedingly small, that, to cash those of real character, an interest of from 2 to 3 per cent per annum is only required. This has been the case now for many months in the money market, and no amendment whatever in the demand for money for these purposes can be noted during this week. The rates of the foreign exchanges are still in favour of this country, and specie consequently continues to be extensively imported.

In the share market the transactions during this week have been unimportant, and no marked alteration has occurred in the value of any description of railway shares, with the exception of Brighton, which are gradually recovering from the depression to which the late meeting of the proprietors subjected them.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock, 177	India Stock	pm
3 per Cent Red., 95½	Ditto Bonds 65 pm	
3 per Cent Cons. 95	Ditto Old Annuities,	
3½ per Cent Red., 102½	Ditto New Annuities,	
New 3½ per Cent. 101½	Ex. Bills, 1000½, 2d., 63 pm	
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500½, pm	
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, pm	
Jan. 1860, 12½	Bank Stock for Op.,	
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Acct.,	
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Acc., 95½	

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 56½	London and Blackwall (p),
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p),	London and Birmingham (100 p),
Great Western Railway (65 p), 93½	Ditto Thirds (32 p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p),	Ditto New Shares (3 p),
Ditto Fifth (12 p), 17½	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 35½	(£41 6s. 10d. p), 63½



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.
CROWN OFFICE. Feb. 13.—University of Dublin—George Alexander Hamilton, M.A., in the room of Joseph Devonshire Jackson, Esq., who has accepted the office of one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. Borough of Bodmin—Sir Samuel Spry, of Tregolls, in the county of Cornwall, Kent, in the room of the Hon. Crespien Vivian, now Lord Vivian.

WHITEHALL. Feb. 9.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Charles Edward Pritchard, of Stourport, in the county of Worcester, and Joseph Richardson, of Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, Gent., to be Masters Extraordinary in Chancery.

BANKRUPTS.—D. BUTTON, Albion-place, Battle-bridge, Islington, pawnbroker. H. J. SMITH, Globe-wharf, Surrey-canal, Old Kent-road, coal merchant. H. MARLEW, Henley-upon-Thames, Oxfordshire, innkeeper. T. NORRINGTON, Writtle, Essex, wheelwright. H. COOLEY and J. THOMPSON, Hastings, Sussex, tea dealers. J. BROMWELL, Northampton, builder. J. B. GIBSON, Northampton, linen draper. G. GREATLEY, Hatton-garden, jeweller. R. SLIMMON, Victoria-place, Hoxton Old Town, linen draper. G. FENDALL, Woodstock-street, butcher. T. MENTNER, Liverpool, provision merchant. W. W. HARVEY, sen., and W. W. HARVEY, jun., Mansfield, coach-makers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. SMITH, Inverness, founder. M. BOGLE, Glasgow, house painter. T. LAURIE and Co., Glasgow, china merchants. SMITH and THOMSON, Barrhead, calico printers. W. M'CHESNEY, Kilmarnock, saddler. A. M'CALLUM and Co., Port Glasgow, merchants.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, the produce of the East Indies, for the week ending the 7th of February, 1843, was, by a misprint in the London Gazette of the 10th inst., stated to be Thirty-nine Shillings and One Halfpenny, instead of Twenty-nine Shillings and One Halfpenny per Hundred Weight.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17.

WAR-OFFICE.—12th Foot: Ensign R. Atkinson to be Lieutenant, vice Carige; R. S. Walpole, to be Ensign, vice Atkinson. 19th Foot: Lieut. R. Sanders to be Captain, vice Dillon. 33rd Foot: Assist.-Surg. W. M. Murphy, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Donald. 46th Foot: Surgeon J. Duncanson, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Gannell. 64th Foot: Ensign W. Parker, to be Lieutenant, vice Jenay; W. Stephens to be Ensign, vice Parker. 76th Foot: G. Burdon, to be Ensign, vice Smith.

1st West India Regiment: Assist.-Surg. J. M'Coy M'Donald, to be Surgeon, vice Duncanson. 3rd West India Regiment: Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. Maxwell to be Colonel.

BANKRUPTS.—J. DE J. PARENTE, merchant, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe.—T. PATMON, ironfounder, Newington, Surrey.—T. FAWCETT, farmer, Whipsnade, Bedfordshire.—J. P. DAVIS, innkeeper, Bromley, Kent.—H. Z. JERVIS, commission agent, Morgate-City.—J. TOWNE, chocolate manufacturer, George-st. Spitalfields.—A. GREGORY, linen draper, Dover.—J. P. COTTRILL, grocer, Worcester.—W. DUNN, currier, Barnstable, Devon.—W. ADAMSON, butcher, Hexham, Northumberland.—J. LEWIS, grocer, Ferahill, Shropshire.—J. WALTON, saddler, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—J. SAKTAIN, cattle dealer, Corsham, Wiltshire.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Feb. 14, 1843, is 32s. 7½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

At Glensouthwell, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. J. de Montmorency, of a daughter.—At Landshipping, Pembroke, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Owen, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, on the 13th inst., Timothy Richardson, Esq., Siggles-thorne, Yorkshire, to Mary Anne Main, only daughter of John Raimes, Esq., Edinburgh. At Blendworth, Hants, the Earl of Northesk, to Georgina Maria, eldest daughter of George Cochran, Esq., Captain 84th Regt.—At Glasgow, Mary, relict of the Rev. Gavin Gibb, D.D., Professor of Hebrew in the College.—In her 70th year, Janet, wife of Brigadier-General C. Dallas, late Governor of St. Helena. At Colombo, Ceylon, Jane, wife of Major G. T. Parke.—In his 80th year, Edward Dymoke, Esq., of Penley Hall, Flintshire.

DEATHS.

At Woburn, Beds, on the 13th inst., aged 67, Henry Seymour, Esq., son of Lord Robert Spencer, and many years Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons. At Moulton, four days after his arrival from England, from injuries received by a fall from his horse, George Cochran, Esq., Captain 84th Regt.—At Glasgow, Mary, relict of the Rev. Gavin Gibb, D.D., Professor of Hebrew in the College.—In her 70th year, Janet, wife of Brigadier-General C. Dallas, late Governor of St. Helena. At Colombo, Ceylon, Jane, wife of Major G. T. Parke.—In his 80th year, Edward Dymoke, Esq., of Penley Hall, Flintshire.

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